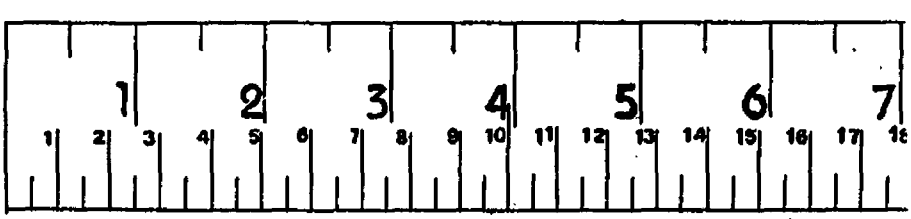
CLIVE PAPERS.

1051.



The Governor General

Having already communicated to the Board my appointment of Lieut. Colonel Wood – Close to the Residency at Mysoor, I now lay before them a copy of my instructions to that officer containing a definition of the nature & extent of his powers, together with the particular objects of duty, with the various orders directed his attention

It is my intention that the whole civil & military authorities of the Company's Government in Mysoor shall be subject to the immediate control of this Government for the purpose of ensuring effectually necessary unity of action, and of giving them

the greatest degree of urgency.
But the important change which
has been produced in the political
state of India by the conquest of
~~Mysore~~ Seringapatam & the death of
Tippoo Sultan renders it indis-
pensably necessary that the
affairs of Mysore should be
brought under the close and
instant attention of His Majesty's
Supreme Council. With this
view I desire that copies of all
dispatches received from the Resident
in Mysore, or from the officer
commanding the troops may be
transmitted without delay to Bengal;
and I request it may be considered
as a particular part of my instruc-

items of this government, not to take any measures without reference to Bengal, which may tend to produce any change in the form of government established for Mysoor by the treaty of Seringapatam and Mysoor by my instructions to the Resident, - because any removal of the troops ultimately destined for the defence of Mysoor, may be attended with relative to the appropriation of the stipends allotted for the support of the families of Hyder Ally Khan Tippoo Sultaun and for the maintenance of the Sirdars of the late government.

The extent and importance of the duties committed to Lieutenant Close, will require appointments & establishments adequate to the trust and I therefore propose that the rank salary & establishments of

I am personally so much interested in the welfare of Lieutenant Close and I am so much satisfied of his merits, that I cannot but express my wish that he may be appointed to the Residency of Poonah, without the delay of waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court. I trust they will be sure, & I am persuaded that the result will be felt of according to the Court in London the opinion shall admit of such appointment.

Resident at Mysoor be made exactly equal to those of the Resident at Hyderabad according to the following detail, viz.

Salary -

I propose that three Assistants be selected from this establishment be attached to the Resident at Mysoor with the following allowances

To the senior Assistant who is to act as the Assistant at Hyderabad with the charge of the Post Office establishment

To the second assistant
three hundred & to the third
assistant two hundred rupees
per month.

In my second dispatch
to the Bombay Commissioners,
already communicated to the
Board, I have stated my sentiments
of the zeal, ability, and energy dis-
played by the Commissioners in
their over in effecting so expeditious
& complete an arrangement of
affairs so complicated & extensive.
~~I have no doubt~~ I, & I trust
I have no unworthy intention
of proposing a compensation for
those services, I have yet no doubt
that the expediency of promptly

them will be expended by
the Lords Lord of Dalhousie
with them annual liberality. The
for the repair of the Bridges
by some of the annuitants and
have incurred some personal
expenses in the execution of their
duties, I suppose that they may be
respectively called upon to state
the amount on honor, & that it
be immediately discharged.

As a compensation for the
gentlemen, who executed the laborious
duties of Secretaries & Assistants
to the commission, I suppose that an
allowance equal to £250 Pay per
annum be granted to the former &
100 Rup. per annum to the latter.

In the case of any casualties
occurring with the annuitants for

The affairs of Mysoor, the Board will have observed the name of Mysoor Seringapatam. This person is well known to Government as their faithful & valiant and is distinguished as well by his 3 sons and faithful attachment to the family now elevated to the throne, as by the ~~assistance~~ assistance, which ~~he~~ his operations in their behalf have brought on himself and his family.

I lay before the Board an address from Seringapatam from which the Board will observe that he has many claims on the family of Mysoor, and I accordingly propose ~~that~~ ~~his case be included in the list of pensions, & the sum from the revenues of Mysoor, & that he be~~ placed on a footing of pension

in points of allowance
equality with the officers of
the late government distinguished
by the title of Lieut Governors & that
this allowance be secured by the Company.
I do not mean that this arrange-
ment should affect the stipend which
Governor already enjoys from the
bounty of the Company.

(Remember his instructions
to Lt Clive)

1769

Mr Preston

Draft of a Commission
sent to Mr. Preston
Factory Mr Cornwall
Supervisor and the
Establishment to be
allowed the Members
of the Board.

Clive Papers
(1051)

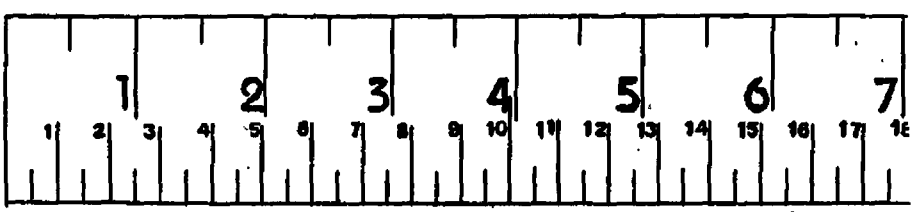
Clive & Co. Calcutta

(Refer to this letter
Remember)

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1050.



Memorandum 10th January

It is supposed that the Bombay Government has been instructed to assemble the Force at Fort St. George, and the Malabar Coast, and put it in readiness for the Field, and further that that Troops will probably be required to make a descent at Mangalore, for the purpose of ultimately co-operating in any Row with the Troops of this Establishment. If the idea however that some latitude may still have been left the Government of Bombay to act in co-operating with this Government, under circumstances of emergency, it is proposed to acquaint Mr Duncan that our Army will probably be in readiness to move from Vellore by the first week in February, and be able to reach Seringapatam to lay siege to the place with a suitable Battering Train, and nearly 40 days Provision by the middle of March, and that in consequence it will be highly desirable that the Bombay Government should do not have received any contrary orders from Bengal, should have the force ready to act

Calcutta

Malabar Coast Sayd some
shot near Cannanore on
readiness to march, and as-
cend the Coodacherum Ghaut
by the latter end of February,
and thus be enabled to avail
a secure station in the Barga
Country, until it receives in-
timation of the Bombay army
having arrived before Seringa-
patam, when it may take
up a more advanced station,
and march to form a junction
on receiving directions for the
purpose from the Commander
of the Carnatic Army.

The present equipment
is calculated on a force only of
16000 men, and a strength of
30000 Bullocks are ordered
for the service, not more than
9000 of them are left for the
conveyance of Grain, after sup-
plying the other Departments
— whereas for the conveyance
of Rice we should not have
less than 20000 Bullocks.
— This difficulty has principal
ly arisen from the great extent
of the Battering Train. Lord
Cornwallis took only 20 Bat
tering Guns to Seringapatam
depending upon Ten from the
Malabar Coast which were
actually brought up the
Ghauts with our comple
ment

ment of ammunition, whereas we are preparing to take 30 along with us. This number requires an enormous equipment of shot, powder &c, and not less than 24000 Ballocks. - For the purpose of adding to our conveyance of Shot then, it is very desirable that we should be enabled to diminish the number of our heavy Guns to twenty, and, the Lord Commissaries, we shall send with ten from Mocha to Labar Coast.

The Bombay Government therefore should be consulted on this point, and requested to acquaint this Government, as soon as possible, whether they can spare the Marine Army with 30 Battering Guns, the same as last war

The Bombay Government should also be requested to inform this Government, as soon as possible, of the strength of the Troops they have on Board ready for the Field, and of the extent & nature of their equipment, sending a Return of the whole force, - of the ordnance & Magazine that are to attend it, and

the

the number of days Provisions would which they can arrive at the Head of the Coodachetum Pass. Also to report what Quantity of Rice & Arrack may be in store, or be further collected at Stations on the Malabar Coast, over and above the Quantities that are to be moved with the Troops. — And as the Carnatic Army must depend in a great measure, for supplies of Rice & Arrack from the Malabar Coast, it will be further necessary to acquaint the Bombay Government, that, in addition to the supplies that may be stored by that Government, large Quantities of each Article will be sent from Bengal to Calicut, Tellicherry or Cannanore, for the use of the Troops at Seringapatam — and that it will accordingly be required of the Bombay Government to arrange for sending such supplies by water as far as Mangalore near to the Bottom of the Coodachetum Pass, to be convey'd from thence by

— Bullocks

Elephants and three carriage
guns for the Army employed in
the siege.

The convenience of having a considerable Number of Lascars & Gabeers made up at the Head of the Pondicherry Pass may likewise be mentioned — Pattamars may march there in safety under protection of an armed Boat & the Barge men — and the materials they furnish may be easily brought forward when required

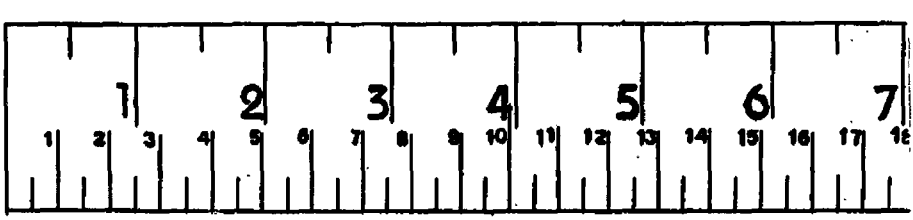
Information on these several material points, namely whether the Bombay Government are at liberty to co-operate with this Government in the manner proposed; and if so, whether the Bombay Force can ascend the Pondicherry Gum Shaub, in a fit state of equipment by the end of February — whether it can bring along with it the Battering Guns, with their complement of Shot & Ammunition of every kind — and whether, if it has Rice and Grain on the Malabar Coast, over & above the Quantity

Quantities required for immediate use, or until these articles can be drawn in store, it can furnish means of forwarding these supplies in large quantities by water, or otherwise to Macon, may be obtained. It is hoped, in all January and thereby allow of some concerting in future with the Army Coast, and Regulating the extent of our Equipments & movements accordingly.

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1980.



Conquest of the Mysore Country in the defeat of Tippoo Sultaun and capture of Seringapatam on the 4th of May 1799

Under the patronage of that Government, of whose administration an event so glorious to the British empire has been the happy result, and whose active measures, in repairing to this Presidency, and by the celerity and promptitude of its deliberations and counsels have with such efficacy decided the issue — an event that with language so impressive has spoken for itself and attracted the warmest effusions of grateful exultation in the minds of all who are cordially interested in Britain's welfare, from the highest in power to the last important individual, Mr Hickey is animated with a wish, as far as his talents shall render him capable in his art, by a few paintings on the subject of that victory, and engravings to be made from them, in some degree to observe their splendor, and be the means of illustrating its celebrity and renown.

From the details of that Conquest he would propose to select four subjects, such as shall appear best calculated for the powers of the pencil and the exertion of his abilities to represent with justice

The Commander in Chief and the other

his

distinguished leaders and personages to be introduced in the work, concurring in their wishes to encourage it, would anticipate his hopes of keeping pace with the dignity of the subject, the merits of which would form a counterbalance where he should prove deficient in his skill.

With such united aid and the advantages of local observation at Seringapatam, to which place it would be expedient to repair, he would have no time in forming for the work the previous and requisite studies, and composing and digesting the designs for its future accomplishment.

To whatever magnitude the work should extend or to whatever occupation of space it may be convenient to reduce it, he would paint the heads of the characters to be introduced on the scale of nature — so as, in the most effectual way to secure the resemblance for any scale that may be hereafter eligible for the work.

The size of the pictures the number of figures in each composition, the extent of its scenery, and character of its accompaniments, are matters to which for the present he cannot in any way speak, nor as to the place of final destination, whatever ideas he may have formed upon the subject.

— But he

may venture to say that it will be a work of considerable enterprise, and will require some liberal aid to set it in motion, promote its progress and bring it to effect.

It will however at so early a stage of the proceeding, in his proposal to the heroic Army who achieved the Conquest and to the Presidency at large, be proper to guard against intrusion on their liberality and advice, a means that may be effectual to his purpose and not impose no tax of reserve on the public generosity.

On his own account, and as his risque therefore, he proposes to paint the pictures and to reserve them for such final destination as he shall judge most eligible, resting the aid in accomplishing such a purpose in a proposal of subscription for the engravings to be made from them.

With respect to an accurate estimate of the engravings, he remains in the same predicament of uncertainty as in that concerning the pictures — but he thinks that he can scarcely err, on the side of excess in estimate, if he should state the sum of 25 Pagodas as the term of subscription for the four engravings.

If this proposal should meet the approbation of the Army and the Presidency at large he would entertain but little doubt that a fund might soon

be formed to remove every obstruction on the score of pecuniary consideration, and as one give motion spirit and advancement to the enterprise — it had almost said, would accomplish its success.

Under the auspices of such approbation subscriptions will be received to that effect by

Messrs Pinkerstey Wallis & Co

1799
Mr Hickey
Ld. Mayor.

Subscription for Canvassing in the Corporation

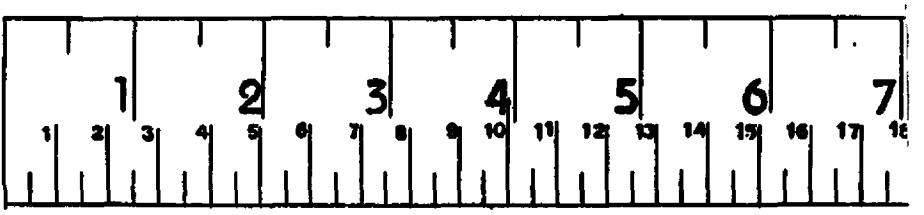
Chest

1981

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1046.



Muster Roll of a Party of Mahdy Horse under Jaffier Cawn, Risseldar taken on Command at Mangalore by Order of Lt Colonel Read commanding in the 12th of June 1799

	Names	Ranks	Horses. Valuation	Horses. Size & Description	Horses. Condition	Height. Hands	Height. Inches	Remarks
1	Jaffier Cawn . .	Risseldar	120	good	14	3		
1	Jelal Saib 6	Naib	115	"	14	3		Entitled to 7th Ramzan — 11th January
	Shaick Budder O'Dien	Jemidar	65	"	13	"		
1	Sied Woolie	"	70	"	14	"		
	Ramzl Cawn	Jmpolicary	75	"	13	"		
	Saib 6 Cawn	"	130	"	15	"		
	Aleph Cawn	"	250	"	14	"		
	Sied Yacoob	"	110	"	13	"		
5	Sied Allum	"	110	"	14	1		
	Sied Rajah	"	60	low	14	2		
	Sied Shaick	"	50	good	13	"		
	Allmudal Cawn	"	130	"	15	2		
9	Sied Shaun Mahomed	"	100	"	14	3		
	Murdoom Cawn	Troopers	60	low	14	1		
	Sied Mubarah	"	110	"	14	3		Nagpur Standard
	Gholam Medeen Cawn	"	60	"	14	1		
	Sied Hussein	"	100	"	13	"		
5	Sied Abrahim	"	100	good	15	3		
	Mahdal Cawn .	"	100	"	14	1		
	Jallem Cawn .	"	110	"	14	2		
	Sied Abrahim .	"	15	"	12	3		
	Hemmet Cawn .	"	90	"	13	"		
10	Sirdar Cawn	"	100	"	13	1		
	Maroof Cawn	"	95	"	12	3		
	Medeen Cawn	"	90	"	13	2		
	Abrahim Cawn .	"	55	"	13	3		
	Hemmet Cawn .	"	20	"	12	3		
15	Cumreem Cawn .	"	90	"	12	2		
	Sied Hussein	"	100	"	14	3		
	Shaick Ahmed	"	90	"	14	3		
	Abrahem Beg	"	15	"	14	1		Entertained 1st Zekaidah 3d April
	Fazl: bar Cawn	"	20	"	12	2		
20	Shaick Meyan .	"	70	"	14	3		
	Cawder Cawn	"	25	"	12	2		
	Nonied Cawn .	"	50	"	12	3		
	Hussain Cawn .	"	0	low	12	2		
	Morgan Mahomed Beg	"	45	"	14	1		
25	Kutheen Cawn	"	10	"	12	3		
	Baggeer Cawn .	"	10	"	13	2		
	Dilliel Cawn .	"	0	"	13	3		
	Shaick Sellar Mahomed	"	20	"	14	1		
	Dowlat Cawn . . .	"	70	good	14	1		
30	Kissen Sing	"	10	low	12	2		
	Esoph Cawn .	"	15	"	12	3		
	Shaun Mullick	"	15	good	13	"		
	Mahomed Cawn .	"	30	low	14	"		
	Sellauge Sing	"	15	"	12	1		
35	Esoph Cawn .	"	90	good	13	2		
	Biaram Cawn .	"	55	"	13	3		
	Mallick Cawn .	"	50	"	13	3		
	Bruhan Cawn .	"	60	"	14	3		
	Sied Dowd	"	40	low	14	3		
40	Jemaul Mahomed .	"	65	good	14	2		
	Sied Abeeb	"	100	"	14	3		
	Murdoom Cawn .	"	55	"	14	2		
	Sied Jelal	"	60	"	14	2		
	Hussein Cawn .	"	55	"	13	3		
45	Hemmet Cawn .	"	35	"	13	2		

Muster Roll continued.

	Names	Rank.	Horses. Valuation of Regulation	Condition	Height. Hands	Inches	Remarks.
	Mahomed Cuniff.	Troopers	50	"	14	2.	
	Sheer Cawn	"	16	low	12	2	
	Seed Latiff	"	15	"	14	3	
	Lyder Cawn.	"	40	good	13	3	
50	Ram Sing.	"	90	"	14	3	
	Seed Adjee	"	10	low	13	3.	
	Meer Jaffeer Ali	"	45	good	14	2.	
	Shaick Dowd	"	35	low	14	1.	
	Shumeed Beg	"	80	good	14	3.	
55	Rajeon Cawn	"	30	"	13	3	
	Shaick Chawn	"	50	"	13	3.	
	Seed Hyder.	"	25	low	13	"	
	Seed Chawn.	"	60	good	14	3	
	Mahomed Ameen.	"	30	"	13	2.	
60	Shaw Mahomed.	"	20	"	13	1.	
	Mahomed Cawn Chorajee	"	30	low	13	2.	
	Seed Mantoojee.	"	25	"	13	1	
	Seid Ismael.	"	70	good	15		
	Shaick Emaum.	"	15	"	12	"	
65	Hussein Beg	"	30	"	14	2.	
	Ahmed Cawn.	"	35	"	14	2	
	Nuloor Cawn.	"	20	low	14	3.	Entertained 1st Zekaidah — 5th April
	Shaick Humzan	"	45	good	14	2	
	Hussein Cawn	"	60	"	14	2.	
70	Merjan Mahomed Beg	"	20	low	13	1.	
	Seed Emaum.	"	35	"	14	2.	
	Nesmal Cawn.	"	60	good	14	3.	
	Dowlat Cawn.	"	15	"	14	2	
	Nusur Beg	"	10	low	14	"	
75	Maroof Cawn.	"	5	"	13	1	
	Seed Hyder.	"	3	"	12	2	
	Shaick Emaum.	"	10	"	12	2.	
	Seed Modeen.	"	2	"	12	"	
	Gholam Modeen.	"	1	"	13	1	
80	Hyall Cawn.	"	60	good	14	3	
	Ebrahim Cawn.	"	35	low	14	2.	
	Illeram	"	30	good	13	"	
	Durgadass.	"	30	"	13	2	
	Mahomed Ismael	"	35	"	13	1	
85	Dun Sing	"	3	low	12	2	
	Shaick Wylee Mahomed	"	140	"	14	3	
	Cumreem Cawn Subsept Cash	"	140	good	14	3	Absent — Horse dead 19th Zekadgah.
	Shaick Madar	"	———	———	———	———	— do. — do. — do. 25th — do —
	Ismael Mahomed	"	———	———	———	———	
90	Shaick Sullaun	"	———	———	———	———	on the way to join
	Shaick Shawn	"	———	———	———	———	——— do. ——
	Nursun Ali	"	———	———	———	———	——— do. ——
	Abdul Mahomed	"	———	———	———	———	Rushmowry. —
94	Seed Omar.	"	———	———	———	———	Hydrabad — Recruiting

Abstract —

Regulation.	Naick	Lascars	Troopers	Sowars	Horses	
1	1	2	9	87	100	Present at Muster
"	"	"	"	5	5	On the way to join at Rushmowry & Hydrabad
"	"	"	"	2	"	Absent — their Horses dead.
"	"	"	"	"	2	Non effective Cavalry
1	1	2	9	94	107	Total Names on the Roll.

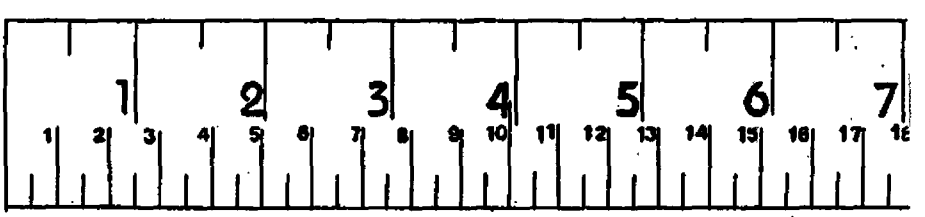
NB. The Valuation & Aggregate Height of the Horses by Lt. Cosby of the N. Cavalry — The Men generally Armed with Spears & Shields — all with Swords.

W Boyd Muster Master.

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1049.



Probable Estimate of Cash Required for the Payment of the Troops Serving in the Northern or Bangalore Division under the Command of Lieut Col. Read on Tulloh Service in Arrears for June and Advance for July 1799

Camp Bangalore 15 June 1799

Major Doveton Regement of Cavalry	900 " "
Do. Do. Macalister Do.	900 " "
Lieut Montgomery Ladysmith Corps Two Troops Supernumaries &c.	4000 " "
Lieut Cosbys Troop	1500 " "
Captain Sir John Sinclair Detachment of Artillery	962 " "
1 Battalion 2 Regement N.I.	4000 " "
2 Do. 4 Do. N.I.	4000 " "
1 Do. 6 Do. N.I.	4000 " "
2 Flank Companies 1 Batt 4 Regt N.I.	1212 " "
2 Do. Do. 1 Do. 5 Do. N.I.	1212 " "
1 Detachment of Pioneers 15 Days Pay and Batta	100 " "
Staff	
Lieut Col Read Commanding	100 " "
Carried forward	39086 " "

Brought forward	39086--
Captain T Munro Secretary for 15 Days	155.75.72
Brigade Major Nelson	160.15.10
Lieut A Marshall Quarter Mr & Departments for 15 Days	100--
Captain Symons Superintendant of Bearers for 15 Days	175 35.60
Lieut Dod Master Master	185--
Captain J Innes as Paymaster and Commissy of Supplies	1000--
Captain A Munro Commissary of Grain and Provisions for 15 Days	350--
Lieut Corby Bullock Agent for 15 Days	750--
Mr Dod Assistant Surgeon Ditto	160--
Ditto as Post Master Do	9.21--
Lieut Lyne Adjutant to the Reserve and Departments for 15 Days	26--
Captain Barclay Assistant to Col Read	78.--
Lieut Sydenham Surveyor	200--
Lieut Warburton Assistant to Col Read	80--
Lieut Fraser Engineer & Surveyor	106--
Captain Crane acting with 2 Battalion 4 Regiment NI	115--
4 Staff Sergeants	46--
Detachment Dooly Bearers	150--
Carried forward	42937.3562.

Brought forward 42937. 35. 62

Cash wanted to make advances on Account of the Grand Army — 3062 — 6.18.

Star Pagodas Forty six thousand — Total S. Pags. 46000 — 0 — 0

J. Thomas Comst
Northern Division

Probable Reimbursements — 4000

Total — 50,000

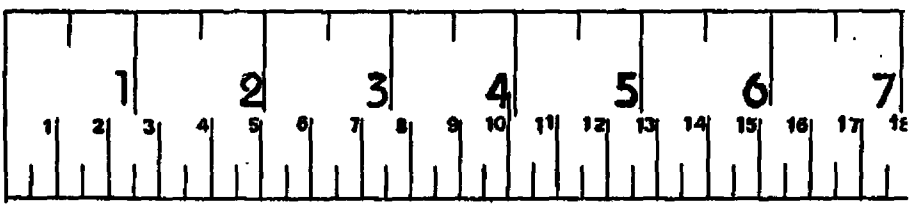
A. Read
Secrt Collector
Bangalore
& Post Collector
Office Dec

Bangalore
11th Jan 1799

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

2075.



Translation

Copy of a letter from Father Jean Hebrain - to Joseph Rose Mansuy, dated 26th August 1795

Agreeably to the information of Mr. de Malartic the Minister of Colonial Affairs, to the Colonial Assembly, which he addressed on the 4th of this month.

I can, with the concurrence of the Governor, assert the ultimate point respecting the King's Battalions — but with regard to the proposition concerning all the European troops of the English nation and English Company, — I cannot answer for any thing what has been already

already said — Then if not,
now, time to conduct respecting
this point with the Sahab
Eomrar Bahadur — nay, he
must would, I think, be
absurd. For, when my letter
shall arrive, signifying
that the Sirr-munt Sirkar
is unwilling to accede to
the wishes of the Sahab
Eomrar Bahadur; this re-
jobitiation will be forth-
with broken off. Ac-
cordingly notify this for
your information: Let
Madar al Mahám con-
sider it: The Sahab Eomrar
Bahadur's object is con-
cerning the Europeans gravely-
bow

how Shin can I deviate from
his orders. I therefore demand
all the European prisoners
& this should not be ac-
quiesced in by the Gov-
ernment Sirkar, matters will
be brought to an extremity.

Copy of a letter from Syud Jaffier
ma Dun Hussain to Captain Law dated
dated 27th August 1799.

I yesterday addressed
you by the order of the
Colonel Sahaber, and requested
a distinct & categorical
answer: — no answer
having yet received, the
Colonel imagines that it is
owing to a hesitation
to comply with, or decide
upon

upon the matter in discussion

I therefore address

you this note, to

say that, – if any thing pre-

vents you to deliberate con-

cerning this business, an

answer ought to be speedily

sent to my letter of yesterday

– other wise – all is good.

What more

Copy of a letter from Capel Loft

Munby, to Syed Sekunder Beer

Hussain – dated 27th August

The Letter which You

handed me yesterday, having

been explained to Madar ul

Mahom, and likewise to

the resplendent Prostrations

the

the following observations were made in Contemplation

Through the divine blessing the Colonel Bahadur is a servant well wisher to this illustrious Sirkar, and is eagerly desirous of manifesting his attachment, by contributing to strengthen the relations of friendship, and to promote and perpetuate the interchange of friendship and alliance — this is conformable to the wish of the exalted Governor Bahadur — May the foundation of friendship and amity between this illustrious Sirkar, and the Sirkar of the exalted

Honorable Company, be likewise acquiring daily strength and stability. Such is an object continually desired.

The Nabob Governor Bahadur lately made several propositions, most of which, with a view to his satisfaction, have been acquiesced in — That the Colonel will transmit the particular arguments of his letter. is fair and reasonable and moreover conformable to the will of that quarter. the Colonels friendship and assiduous attachment will induce him to state this to the Nabob Governor Bahadur, who will, in consequence, treat with a

a satisfactory reply, and
by causing the friendship existing
between the two Sisters

When friendship and
Concord subsist — the
shrubs, 'breaking off, (dust bowing
— and "Neatness", (la chaine)
should have no place, on
either side, — nor should
the motion for an answer
which might interrupt the
intercourse of mutual
communication, be one
thought of.

You must my
Mother — may his grace forgive
her presumption! — If Madam
el Mokain Babador are
properly convinced of the
Calamity

* alluding to the upholstered, one in the first not here written on the fourth Chair

Colonels attachment, as well
as of the friendship of the
Nabob Governor Bahadur.

I trust that, after
having explained these sentiments
to the Colonel, you will
send a speedy and satisfactory
answer. What more?

Copy of a letter from Sujaa Sahib
to Dan Hussain, to Colonel Row
Mundy dated 27th August 1799.

I received your
letter upon the subject of the
Colonels accounting the Nabob
Governor Bahadur relative
to the proposition respecting
the Europeans, was submitted

to the Colonel, for his in-
formation. — In consequence
of which he observed that,
— it would be necessary
to write now, to the Nabob
Governor Bahadur; for, in
the letter received from him
two days ago, he wrote
expressly that, — "on the 1st
September 1793, which is four
days after this date, I shall
embark for Calcutta." — I
shall therefore Lord Clive
be waited as long as
may be necessary from whom
he arrives to the 5th, — and
having done so, to take
possession of, and divide,
the

the district which has been
(originally) allotted for the
Sirkar of Sri must Rahadur

Now, his Lordship
will not wait for your
answer: for when the prin-
shall elapse, in which a
letter might have been received,
he will proceed to take the
necessary measures.

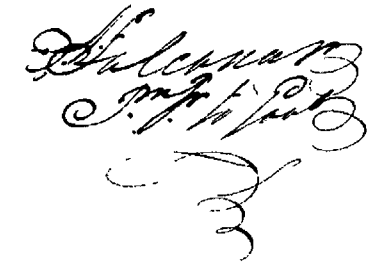
Their Circumstances
were yesterday communicated
to Mudar ul Mulkain Bahadur

After the time for
writing to the Peishwar Bahadur ÷
(is expired) I am to request
from this notification, that

÷ The original appears as if written: the dots mean illegible, the words in the Ellipses ( )

that the proposition is not
disproved.

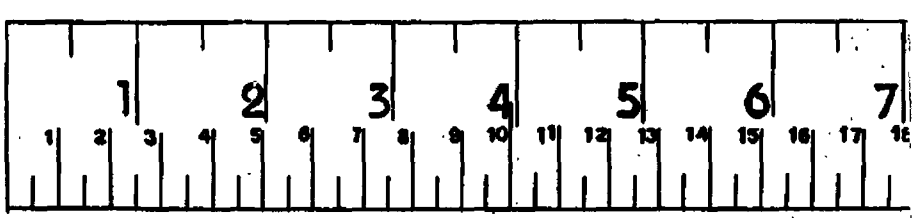
Your translation



END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1883-4.



Memorandum of the Documents relative to the Carnatic Question

1. Campbell's Reply to the Edinburgh Review: Page 170

This Contains a general view of the whole question, chiefly under the violation of the Treaty of 1792 by correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun, and also under the general nature of the Connection between the Company and the Nabobs of Arcot.

2d Remarks on the Evidence against the Nabobs of the Carnatic

This document contains an Examination of the Evidence only, & then applies the principles of the Law of Nations to the Engagements subsisting between the Nabobs of Arcot & the Company, and to the Rights which the British Government acquired from the Grant of

Sallenave on the
part of the Rebels
Was believed, that
Mr Klein on means
to injure the question
in the Sudanese mg;
and also to Contrast
the Orders of the Royal
Government under date
the 26th March 1860, and
28th May 1861 with Each
other, with a view
of shewing that we
were determined under
any circumstances to
assume the Government
of the Country in the
Event of Conduct at Mink
with regard to the Sudanese
Has concluded that the
"Remarks" you establish the
fact that the purposes
of the Rebels of Lagos
were hostile to the
interests, & Endowment
of the Sovereign

Britain in India -

The manifesto, and policy of the Orders of the 26th March 1800 in answer thereto compared

Page 232.-

3rd Mr Redhead
Yorke's Reports.
Vol. 3rd Pg 4—
Saturday July 25th 1807

Page 54- Contains a Narrative (compiled from authentic Documents) of the whole transaction

4th Do Do
Vol. 3rd Pg 3.
Saturday July 18th 1807

Page 38 Contains an authentic account compiled from Official Documents of the death of Paul Jones, and also points out the different orders which the Emperor have issued with regard to the Corsairs, since the year 1795.

In the course of a few days will be published an authentic statement condensing in one publication, an examination of all these points, and containing a refutation of all the objections which have been made against the late arrangements in the Peninsula.

1863

Dear Sir

Although you have no immediate political interest in the events which relate to the internal Government of Fort St George, it may not perhaps be unacceptable to you to be informed of the principal features of those events which have followed the transmission by the Civil & Military Government of the Carnatic to the British Government.

The first consequential occurrence was the receipt at Fort St George of the correspondence between the late Nabob, and Omdat ul Omrah and the settlement of Bycarum, and the subsequent careful examination of those documents followed by a

Mem:

verbal and written
testimony indisputably
confirmed the existence of
a correspondence founded
on mutual esteem by subsisting
between the British Ministers
in India not only between
the late Princes of Mysore
& the Carnatic, but
[illegible] Between
Nabobs of
the Carnatic
and under the Princes
of Mysore.
cypher composed by the
late Nabob Omdat ul Omrah
and actually introduced into
his correspondence with
the late Tippoo Sultaun
combined with the creation
of the correspondence
itself was a testimony
of his mutual confidence
to [illegible]

between

and those

to admit of this limitation
with regard to the measures which
the British Government
was entitled to adopt for
the security of
its interests in the Carnatic
and a reference to the proper
authorities in England the
Governor General came to
the final resolution of
giving to the late Nabob
the alternative choice of
consenting to such an ar-
rangement, as should
place the British interests for
the foundation of territorial
security, or in the event
of refusal of being treated
as a public enemy.

The arrangements
founded on this resolution
were interrupted by the
illness and subsequent death
of

the Nabob, but it was obvious that the declared successor, (his son by a prostitute,) could succeed to no other condition than that of his father, and the same alternative was accordingly proposed to him: the rejection of the favorable terms which were proposed for his adoption proved the existence of the same fearful and hostile Councils which had governed his ancestors and the alternative was formally announced, and received with apparent indifference.

The most obvious principles of self defence and of public law would have justified the British

British Government
in proceeding to exact
the penalties incurred by
this deluded family by placing
themselves in the relation
of public enemies to the
British nation. But
I have allowed myself to
believe that the national
interests will derive
more solid & permanent advantages
from exhibiting
to the native powers
a new proof of national
magnanimity and for:
bearance: ~~in~~ on this occasion
~~[illegible] the late Nabob~~
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible] all claims~~
~~[illegible] all~~
~~claims to [illegible]~~
and under the absolute
ne

capacity of enforcing these
penalties against the
~~deputed~~ injurious offspring
of the late Nabob, I natu-
rally turned my views
to the legitimate lineal
~~descendant~~ heir of the
the Nusseer of the Carna-
tic and to the Nabob Feyzoolah Da
~~tic~~. To son of the late
Amen al Omrah the
second son of Mahommed
Ally, I found the ~~lineal~~
~~heir~~ great grandson
by the paternal and ma-
ternal line of the Nabob
lineal line of Amen
al Dien the founder of the
family.

The outline of the
treaty which was drawn
and which had previously
~~agreed to the deputed son of~~
Omdat al Omra.

included with Tippoo
consisted in the surrender
of one half and sixty
lacs

to the immediate and
the condition of the country
over which the great
Republic has
exercised
a beneficent
protection. And
I am
more than
ever
convinced
of the principle of the
former treaties, that the
conditional
treaty during
war in
consequence of
the Great object
of the
great object being secured
by providing a regular
government
which
long
valuable
commercial
advantages which I have
voluntarily relinquished
will be more than com-
pensated by the influence
of the
amendment on the
public opinion.

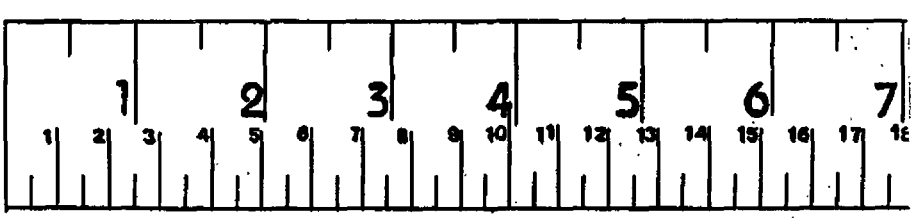
arrangement is no

Sch

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1902.



Instructions for conducting the examination of Gholaum Ali Khan, Ali Reza, and Mahommed Ghyause, and Mahommed Ghouse Khan.

The examination should be preceded by the fullest assurances to the several witnesses, that the object of it is wholly unconnected with any charge against any of them, That a full declaration of the truth with relation to the papers produced, and to the intercourse and correspondence between

Tippoo Sultaun and
the Nabob Wallajah and
Omdut ul Omrah, is
all that is expected from
them, that no impu
tation can attach to
them as having been
the channel of such in
:tercourse or correspon:
:dence, because in the
whole transaction they
acted under the orders
of their Sovereign.
They may therefore rely
on a liberal construction
of their conduct by the
British Government,
now in the least intention

entertained of depriving any of them of the marks of the bounty which they now enjoy: unless, by prevarication, or by any treacherous attempt to conceal the truth, they should render themselves unworthy of a continuance of our favour.

2d. It will also be necessary to enjoin the Witness in the strongest manner not to disclose any circumstance connected with their examination, or

with the discovery of
the papers in question,
to any person whatever,
especially to the Nabob
Omdut ul Omrah, or
to any of his Dependants
or Connections. They
must be informed,
that any such disclosure
cannot fail to be imme
diately discovered, and
to subject them to the
total loss of their pensions,
and to the heavy displea
sure of the British Go:
vernment. Every possible
precaution must be used
to prevent their corres:
pondence

correspondence with any person whatever, from the time of their examination until the necessary steps shall have been taken to guard the British interests, by the most effectual security, against the Nabob Omdat ul Omrahs treacherous designs.

3? The several Witnesses must be examined separately, and it is extremely desirable to prevent all communication between them

until the close of their respective examinations.

4th. It is understood, that the three first named Witnesses are actually at Vellore, being Pensioners who have fixed their residence at that place. It is recommended, that the examination should be conducted by Mr. Webb, together with Captain Wilks, or Major Grant, or any other person acquainted with the languages, if the

& integrity,
most approved discretion
and enjoying the full
confidence of Govern=
=ment. If it were pos=
=sible to obtain the
assistance of Lieut.t
Colonel Close in the
examinations, it would
be highly desirable to
delay all proceedings
for a few days with
that view. This advan=
=tage however appears
to be unattainable; &
perhaps Lieut.t Colonel
Close may be as bene=
=ficially employed in
pursuing the traces

of this treason at Seringapatam, through such evidence as he may be able to discover on the spot. The Examiners should proceed to Vellore, and some ostensible cause (which will be better framed at Madras than here) should be assigned for their visit to that Fortress. This cause must not be the removal of Futteh Hyder, as any step taken towards that measure might tend to alarm

alarm the Witnesses,
and to excite an ap-
prehension that they
were implicated in
Mr Hyde's offences.
5th. The Examiners
should proceed to Lieut.
Colonel Doveton's house,
and should employ
Lieutenant Colonel
Doveton to cause all
the Witnesses to repair
nearly at the same time
to that place: It appears
to be a necessary precau-
tion, that this message
should be sent in the
name of Lieut. Colonel

Doveton and not in
that of the Examiners.
6th As soon as the
Witnesses shall have
arrived at Lieutenant
Colonel Doveton's house,
they should be placed in
separate Apartments,
proper measures being
taken to prevent their
conceiving any alarm
at this circumstance.
7th If any of the
Witnesses should be ab-
sent from Vellore but
within reach of a sum-
mons from that place,
the examination should

be delayed until the
arrival of such Witness;
unless it should appear
more advisable, and should
be practicable, for one
of the Examiners to pro-
ceed to the spot. Mahomed
Ghyause's testimony is,
in one point of view,
the most important
to be obtained accurately,
as his evidence will
affect the conduct of the
Nabob Omdut ul Omrah
since his accession to
the Musnud. The col-
league of Mahomed
Ghyause, namely Ma-

Mohamed Ghouse Khan does not appear to have been a person of equal distinction with Mahomed Ghyause; but the testimony of Mahomed Ghouse is also extremely desirable. He appears to have been among the Bukshies, who received a sum of money from the Commissioners for the affairs of Mysoor, and were permitted to repair whither they pleased. His present residence is not known, but

† Note

It may be useful however to observe that a person named Mahomed Ghouse Khan appears on the list of Mer Meerans entered in the proceedings of the Commissioners for the affairs of Mysoor. He is stated in that list to have been sent by Tippoo Sultaun sometime before the siege of Seringapatam. His absence accounts for his not being among the honoured Mer Meerans He is more likely perhaps to have been the colleague of Mahomed Ghyause Khan, than the Bukshy Mahomed Ghouse.

4/

Note

It appears by a letter from Major Doveton, dated in September 1796, that an ambassador from Tippoo Sultaun passed Tryatah in the middle of that month on his way to Madras. Major Doveton calls this ambassador Mahomed Hussein Koraishi* It is possible, that this was the Embassy of Ghyasse Mahomed d Ghouse Khan; & that Major Doveton may have been misinformed with regard to the names of the Ambassadors: It cannot be difficult to trace the fact. If Mahomed Hussein Koraishi should prove to have been a separate ambassador he must be sought for and strictly examined with respect to the objects of his mission.

* NB. It is proper to remark that a Person named Mahomed Hussein with the addition of Bustooree instead of Koraishi appears in the list of Meer Morans Zemindars and that he is stated to have been killed in the assault of Seringapatam. It will be easy to ascertain whether or not this is the same person as Mahomed Hussein Koraishi.

but it may not be difficult to ascertain it.

8th " It would certainly be desirable that the evidence should be taken down in the Persian language, in order that the Witnesses may attest their respective evidence under their seals and signatures.

No native Moorman however can safely be employed in the proceeding; and unless some European of sufficient confidence can

be found the examination must be taken down in English.

9th It is of great importance that the examination ~~should~~ be completed in one day: but if this should be found impracticable, proper precautions must be adopted to prevent any communication between the Witnesses during the intervals of their examinations.

10th If the result of the examination, or

any stage of it, should
disclose matter affecting
Khauder Nawaz Khan,
or any person at Madras,
to such a degree, as to
require the seizure of
his person or papers,
the Examiners must
dispatch an Express
to Madras signifying
the same, in order that
the necessary steps may
be taken before any
other advices can reach
Madras.

11th Supposing proba-
ble, that it will be judged
expedient to seize the

papers of Kaudir Nawaz Khan; In that event, the seizure should be made before any intimation of the nature of the examination at Vellore can have transpired.

12th. Care should be taken to make it appear, that the proceedings at Vellore, as well as any seizures which may be determined on in consequence of the examination, have taken place solely on the authority of the Government of

Note

The Moonshee who writes the Nabob Omdut ul Omrahs letters would also be able to give information respecting the secret intercourse between the Nabob and Tippoo Sultaun; and his papers might lead to some important discoveries upon the subject

5/

of Fort St. George, and not under any direct= =ons from the Supreme Government; as such a persuasion will be calculated to prevent the Nabob from a= =dopting any desperate course on the occasion, and to induce him to wait the issue of a reference to the Governor General in Council. It is however hoped that the object of the exami= =nation, and coun= =sel of the seizure of any per= =sons or papers at Madras

may be kept entirely
secret until the final
instructions of the Gover
:nor General in Council
can reach Fort St.
George.

13th " Happens fortu:
:nate, that much light
might be thrown on
the subject of the Cabob
Bundut ul Omrahi con
:nection with Tippoo,
by Purniah, Dubbeh
Bollah, and Syud Hawar
(the two last of whom
were the confidential
Grooms bies of the Sultaun)
and forcibly by others
persons at Seringapatam,

or in Mysoor. The
Naiks of Hirkarrahs it
is well known enjoyed
the confidence of Tippoo
in a very high degree,
and were in a manner
joined in the Commission
of every Vakeel dispatched
by the Sultaun to foreign
Courts. These Naiks were
in the habit of correspond-
-ing separately with the
Sultaun, and if the
Naiks who accompanied
any of the Embassies to
Madras can be discovered,
much important infor-
-mation might be obtained

from them. The whole of these instructions, with copies of all the important documents and orders now dispatched to Fort St. George, should be referred to Lieutenant Colonel Close, who should be authorized to prosecute such enquiries as may be deemed prudent, and the result of his proceedings should be communicated to the Governor General in the fullest detail. It may be useful to add, that the originals of many of the

6/ Note

Gholam Ah Sudoor, who resides at Vellore, was one of the Meer Meeran and most in the confidence of Tippoo Sultaun. The principal of the Vakeel sent to Poonah in 1798 also enjoyed the confidence of his Master in a high degree. These men are no doubt capable of affording important information.

the Letters, of which extracts accompany this, are endorsed in the hand writing of

Moond Unwar.

Questions, on the Correspondence, to be proposed to the Witnesses at Vellore

---

Previously to commencing the examination, it will be proper to oblige the Witnesses, that the whole of their correspondence, during their respective Embassies to Madras, together with all the papers and documents connected with the same, are in the

Produce and read to the Witness Nos. 14 and 15 of the correspondence.

N.B. It is spuhat that the questions should be put in the order here stated, and especially that the examination should commence on the Nos. 14 and 15 of the correspondence.

Inspection of Government; and attested Copies in the hands of the Examiner.

To Gholam Ali & Ali Reza

Question

What did Ondut ul Omrah communicate to you in the secret meeting which you held with him in the Garden, subsequent to the 23d. of July 1793?

Question

What were the particular expressions of his attachment to Tippoo Sultaun, which

Ondut al Omrah re-
-quired you not to com-
-mit to writing, but
to defer the communi-
-cation of them until
your return to the
presence of your Master.

Question

What answer did
Sepoo Sultaun return
to the said communi-
-cation from Ondut
al Omrah; and through
what channel was
that answer trans-
-mitted?

Question

State the nature

and object of the agree-
ment, which was es-
tablished through you,
between the Nabob
Wallajah and Tippoo
Sultaun.

Question

State the nature
and object of the agree-
ment, established through
you, between Omdut
ul Omrah and Tippoo
Sultaun.

If it should appear from
the answers given by
the Witnesses to these
questions, that the Wit-
nesses are sincerely dis-
posed to give a faithful

7/ faithful account of the
whole transaction,
their narrative and
details of the same
should be taken down
in a connected form:
But if, on the contrary,
they should shew an
inclination to prevaricate,
or should affect that the
intercourse related to
no political objects, and
tended merely to establish
an interchange of ordinary
good offices, they are to
be required to reconcile
such interpretations
with the passages in
the correspondence
underlined with red
ink, and they must

be crop examined, until they shall be induced to make a full confession.

No. 15 of the correspondence – last Paragraph

Question

Explain the affair referred to in this Paragraph, and state how Omdut ul Omrah had the information.

No 16 of the correspondence

N.B. These Questions marked + are to be put to Ali Reza, Gholam Ali Khan not having been present at the ceremony.

Question +

Was Omdut ul Omrah at the ceremony described in this letter? and was this ceremony the affair referred to in No. 15?

N.B. To be put as question also?

Question +

What was the object

of this ceremony? Was it not to engage the congregation present to spit the Khodadad Sircar, and to throw off their allegiance to the British Government?

Question +

Did Omdut ul Omrah enter into the same engagement stated to have been taken by the congregation assembled at the Mosque?

Question +

Did he join in the prayer, that the Khodadad Sircar might be triumphant and

victorious ?

Question +

Why did Tippoo Sultaun imagine that you might feel apprehensive in fulfilling his orders respecting this ceremony ?

Question +

Was the obligation and engagement taken on that day in the Mosque from the Servants of Tippoo Sultaun only ? or was it a general union among those professing the Mahomedan Faith resident at

9)

No 7 of the Correspondence. (Question particularly to Gholam Ali — Ali Reza also may be questioned on this Letter.)

✓

+ How often did Ali Reza proceed to Seringapatam during the residence of the Princes at Madras? At what time or times did he proceed to Seringapatam? When did he return from thence?

at Madras?

Question

When did Ali Reza leave Madras for Seringapatam? +

Who was meant by the well wisher of Mankind?

What are the points which could not be committed to paper, & could only be communicated in person?

What was the purpose for which Ali Reza is stated in this Letter to have especially attended the Presence of Tippoo Sultaun?

What Sirdars

are meant in the pas-

sage "at this time the

"friendship and good

"will of both the Sirdars

"is most fortunate"; or

literally "is from God

"and the Royal auspices".

What appeared

to you to be so extraor-

dinary in the friend-

ship and good will

of both Sirdars; as to

make you think and

say, that it could only

have proceeded from God

and the auspices of the

Sultaun?

Why did you consider

what

had passed between
you and the Nabob's
Wallajah and Omdut
ul Omrah (and to com-
municate which to
Tippoo Sultaun, Ali
Reza especially proceed
to Seringapatam) as
an unlooked for good

What was the
subject alluded to in
this letter, upon
which Tippoo Sultaun
was to deliberate ma-
turely, and to bring
fully home to his
mind?

What was meant

by the allusion in this letter to the changeableness of the times?

What was the affair which you were desirous that Tippoo Sultaun should agree to? and in what consisted its expediency and its advantage to the interests of Tippoo Sultaun?

How did you mean to apply the passage from the Poet Hafez? Who were the friends with whom Tippoo was to maintain cordiality?

9

cordiality? and who were the Enemies with whom he was to dissemble?

Why was it expedient for Tippoo Sultaun to dissemble with the Enemies to whom this passage refers?

What advantage was to be expected by Tippoo Sultaun from cordiality with the friends to whom this passage refers?

Question – what were the propositions of Lord Cornwallis & the well wisher of mankind referred to in this letter?

(No 17 of the Correspondence)

Question to Gholam Ali and Ali Reza

— — Where were you in the months of Moharrum and Suffer

1209 ?

Were you at that period in the habit of attending the Durbar of Tippoo Sultaun?

Were you in the habit of corresponding with the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, after your final return to Seringapatam?

Did you at any time receive letters from the Nabobs Wallajah or Omdut ul Omrah, after your return to Seringapatam?

Did you at any

time receive verbal
messages from Wakajah
or Omdut ul Omrah
after your return to
Seringapatam?

To Ghulam Ali — Do you recollect receiving from Omdut ul Omrah the letter of which this is a copy?

(Produce No. 17)

What did Omdut ul Omrah mean by the words "God Faith is the law of Seyuds"?

What were the frequent neglects of which Omdut ul Omrah complained in the

letter?

What did you understand by the couplet quoted in this letter?

Did it refer to any engagement, subsisting at that time, between Ondut al Omrah and Tippoo Sultaun? Did it refer to the destruction of the British Power?

To be put if Gholam Ali should acknowledge having received the letter No 17. — Did you send any answer to this letter?

No 6 of the Correspondence" - (A specimen of the handwriting of No 6 accompanies this dispatch as marked A)

Did you employ any cypher in writing

10)

writing to Tippoo Sul-
-tan from Fort St.
George?

Do you know
whether the Nabobs
Bundut ul Omrah and
Wallajah used any
cypher in writing
to Tippoo Sultaun?

Do you recollect
the whole or any part
of the cypher so em-
-ployed?

(Produce No 6 / — √ ——— Did you ever see
this cypher?

Do you know
by whom and when
this cypher was com-
-posed?

Through what channel was this cypher communicated to Tippoo Sultaun?

What do you suppose to have been the motives of Tippoo Sultaun, and of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, in establishing a cypher for their correspondence?

N. B. It is of importance to ascertain by what Mounshi of Tippoo's the cypher in question was endorsed; and if he is alive, and within reach, much useful information might be obtained from him. A Fac Simile of the Endorsement is enclosed in No. 6. and is marked D.

(No. 18 Correspondence)

Questions to Gholam Ali Khan and Ali Reza }-

Where were you in the month of Zaukree of the year Shaud 1223 A.M. (or December 1795?)

Were you at that time in the habit of attending at Tippoo Sultaun's Durbar; or of being, in any degree, consulted by him?

Did you know of the deputation of Mahomed Ghyasuee and of Mahomed Ghous Khan to Madras?

Were you consulted by Tippoo Sultaun on occasion of the deputation of those persons?

What were the objects of their deputation.

Did you send any letters or messages to the Nabob Omdut al Omrah by those Ambassadors? and, if you did, to what purport?

Did you receive any verbal message, or any letter, from the Nabob Omdut al Omrah, or from any person in his confidence, through the channel of those Ambassadors on their return from the Carnatic? and if you did,

did, what was the purport of such letter or message?

Where were you the beginning of January 1917?

Did you receive, about that time, a letter, of which this is a copy?

By whom was this letter brought?

The Mabot Ondol al Omrah here + acknowledges the receipt of a letter from you. What was the purport of the letter to which this refers?

(Produce No 20)——
(A Specimen of the handwriting of No. 20 being the same as that of No. 6) accompanies this Dispatch, and is marked A). a Fac Simile of the Endorsement on No. 20 is also enclosed and marked E
+NB

It appears expedient to conceal from Ghulam Ali, in the first instance, that this letter purports to have been written by a person of the real or fictitious name of Ghulam Hussain.

The Nabob
Ondut ul Omrah
here says "that he has
"comprehended the seve
"-ral points contained
"in the letter which
"he had received from
"you". What were
the points to which
this passage refers?

What were the
circumstances with
which you were to
become acquainted from
the communications
of Mahomed Ghyause
and Mahomed Ghouse
Khan?

What communications did Mahomed Ghyauze and Mahomed Ghouse Khan make to you on their return from the Carnatic?

Did you attend the Durbar of Tippoo Sultaun after the return of Mahomed Ghouse Khan and Mahomed Ghyauze from the Carnatic?

What did you understand to have been the nature of the communications which

had taken place be-
tween the Nabob
Omdut ul Omrah
and the Ambassadors?

Question to Gholam Ali) Were you in
the habit of receiving
letters from any person
in the confidence of
Wallajah, or of Omdut
ul Omrah, after your
return from the
Carnatic to Seringapa-
tam?

Did you ever
receive any letters,
after your return to
Seringapatam, from
Kandir Nawaz Khan?

12/

Khan? and, if you did, to what purport?

Did not you receive from Kandir Mawarry Khan, some time in the month of Rejjeb Anno Higeiræ 1211, (January 1797) a letter of which this is a copy. (Produce No. 21)

By whom was this letter brought to Seringapatam from Madras?

What were the contents of your letter to Kandin Mawarry Khan, the receipt of which

acknowledged in the Letter now produced?

What was the nature of the intimations of Kandin Nawaz Khan's attachment to Tippoo Sultaun, which had occasioned Tippoo Sultaun to express, through you, his satisfaction in the same?

Through what channel were the said intimations conveyed to Tippoo Sultaun?

In what terms did Tippoo Sultaun—

express his satisfaction
relative to Kaudir Na-
-wauz Khan?

To what degree,
and in what manner,
and for what purpose,
did Kaudir Nawauz
Khan daily endeavour
to improve and cement
friendship and union
between Ondut ul
Omrah and Tippoo
Sultaun?

How was such
union and friendship
between Tippoo Sultaun
and Ondut ul Omrah
calculated to promote

the happiness of God's People.&

What did Kaudir Nawaz Khan mean by saying, that the system of harmony and union between Tippoo Sultaun and Omdut ul Omrah had acquired the requisite degree of stability and firmness? +

What was considered to be the requisite degree of stability and firmness in the system of union and harmony between Tippoo Sultaun & Omdut ul Omrah?

+ or literally, that, as it should be, so it was

13)

Questions to be put to Mahomed Ghyause and to Mahomed Ghouse Khan.

When did you leave Seringapatam for the purpose of proceeding to Madras?

When did you arrive at Madras?

What letters did you carry with you?

How long did you remain at Madras?

How many letters did you write to Tippoo Sultaun during your continuance at Madras?

What was the object of your mission

to Madras?

Did you receive your instructions from Tippoo Sultaun in writing or verbally?

State the substance of your instructions.

How often did you visit the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, during your stay at Madras?

How often did you visit Kaudir Mawany Khan?

How often did Khaudir Mawany Khan

visit you?

Do you recollect writing the letter of (Produce and read No. 18) which a copy is now produced?

Relate all that passed between you and Kandia Nawaby Khan during the visit mentioned in this letter.

Do you recollect writing the letter of (Produce and read No. 19) which a copy is now produced?

Relate all that passed between you and Ondut al Omrah in the interview menti-

:ond in this letter.

You say in this letter, that, a[illegible] in your last visit to Omdut ul Omrah you retired to a private place with him; where Omdut ul Omrah expatiated, during two hours, with great warmth upon the subject of union and friendship. Relate what Omdut ul Omrah communicated to you on this occasion.

What letters

14)

Letters did you carry with you on your return to Seringapatam?

What verbal message did you receive in charge from Ondut al Omrah to Ispoo Sultaun?

What verbal message did you receive in charge from Kandir Nawaz Khan to Ispoo Sultaun, or to any other person at Seringapatam?

Did you carry letters from Kandir Nawaz Khan to Ispoo

Sultaun, to Gholam Ali Khan, and to Ali Reza.?

Were not you the bearer of the letter from Kandin Nawaz Khan to Gholam Ali Khan, of which a copy is now produced? (Produce and read No 21)

Were not you the bearer of a letter from Omdut ul Omrah to Gholam Ali Khan?

Omdut ul Omrah, in a letter to Gholam Ali Khan, writes that he (G: A: K:) would become acquainted with certain circumstances from the (Produce & read No 20)

communications of Mahomed Ghyauze Khan and Mahomed Ghouse Khan. What were the circumstances alluded to in this passage?

How soon after your return to Seringapatam did you see Gholam Alli Khan?

When did you communicate to Gholam Alli Khan the circumstances, which you were charged to communicate to him by Ondut ul Omrah,

and by Kandin Nawaz Khan &

Question to be put to all the Witnesses, and to be pressed upon them in every possible form.

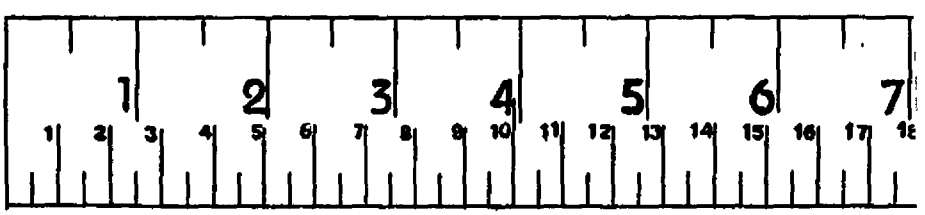
Was the intercourse, which had been established between Tippoo and Ondut ul Omrah, continued by letter, or otherwise, during the continuance, or immediately previous to the commencement of the late War?

(A Heard) W. Kirkpatrick
Secy & Persl Trn. to the Resk

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

2083.



The Nabob Aymeer
ul Dowlah was establish
by the first Article of
the Treaty in the State and
Rank, with the Dignities
Dependant thereon of his
Ancestors, therefore
Nabobs of the Carnatic
and the Usufruct thereof
is guaranteed by the
Honorable Company, and
by the 6th Article the
Nabob is to be placed
on the Occasions, and
at the Times to be treated
with the Respect & Attention
due to his Rank and
Situation as an Ally of
the British Government

According to the Letter
and Spirit of this Treaty
the Nabob, his Children
Servants and immediate
Dependants and the
persons residents within

the Walls of Chepauk
should be examined
for the Jurisdiction
of the supreme Court
of Sadras and of the
Court of Sudder and
Cawaree Mandel, and
from the Interference of
the Authority shall cease
except such Interference
as the Governor in
Council has stated
This examination either
by personal Communication
with the Judges —
or by the employment
of such persons as
he has thought proper
such having been the
Practice of the Rabob
Conditional Bonds, &
Wallajah, the
immediate Predecessor
of the present Rabob

7 Right

The Nabob is entitled to
all privileges as Sovereign
and Nations not specifically
ceded by the Treaty, and
as great and important
Advantages have been
derived to the British
Nation from the Rights
and Powers conceded
by the former Nabob
it is the more incumbent
on the Faith & Generosity
of the British Government
to preserve those
Rights which have not
been ceded intact
But the Supreme
Court of Madras having
in the course of their
proceedings ~~[illegible]~~
claimed Jurisdiction
interfering with
those Rights which
of right belong to the

Nabob, it may be
necessary that Parliament
should pass a Declaratory
Enactment securing to
the Nabob all those
Rights which the Sixth
of the Treaty secures
to him, & in order how we
to meet as far as may be
practicable, any conflict
with the Nabob Rights,
the Inconveniences
which might arise
from the Laws of
these Leeward Islands
within the Limits of
the supreme Court
it may be proper and
necessary that the
Governor Council
& Judge of St. George
should be from Time to Time
furnished with Lists
of the Members

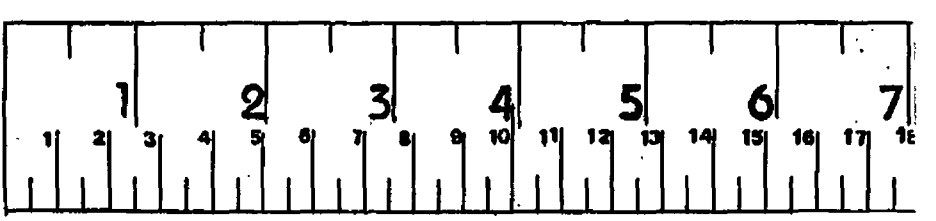
of his Highness Sir James
and of his Defendants
residing within the precincts
of Chepauk for whom
he claims Exemption
that the Writs should obtain
an Injunction from the Nabob that
his Highness will not
permit the enclosure
of Chepauk to be made
a Refuge for persons
fleeing from Justice
and if any such persons
shall have got admittance
within Chepauk, that
his Highness will on
the Requisition of the
Governor cause them
to be delivered up to
his Order, or to be turned
out of Chepauk as he
may require, and in
all Cases, where the

Governor in Council
shall deem it necessary
for the ends of Justice
that His Highness
will be pleased to permit
those Persons and such as
him to appear before him
selves or their Attornies
as the case may require

Lord Louis submits
whether that Exemption
from the Jurisdiction
of the supreme Court
ought not to be confined
to the Residence of
the Governor

CLIVE PAPERS.

1903.



Among the Records of the late Tippoo Sultaun's Government Secretariat in the Palace at Seringapatam is been found a very voluminous Correspondence between the Sultaun and his Vakeels Gholaum Ally Khaun and Ally Rezza Khaun who accompanied the Hostages delivered by Tippoo Sultaun at the termination of the War in 1792 to Madras

From this Correspondence a number of Papers have been selected of which the following is a Statement

It appears that the late Nabob Wanlah Jah of a breach of the Alliance subsisting between his Highness and the Company to emphiate the present Nabob Omdut ool Omrah as a party thereto and to establish a Sovereignty over the Carnatic after his own decease to the Musnud

From the Contents of those Papers the following facts may be collected

1st That the late Nabob Wanlah Jah maintained a secret intercourse and Correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun thro' the medium of the Vakeels Ghoolaum Ally Khaun and Ally Rezza Khaun above mentioned for the purpose of forming a connection with Tippoo Sultaun subversive

-ervance of the Alliance subsisting between
this Kingdom and the Honble Company,
and thereby adherence to the British Interest
in India.
2ndly That the Rahob established such con-
-nection and friendship to act under it
by communicating Certain articles of In-
-telligence of a nature calculated to betray
the Interests of the Honble Company and to
favour the sinister designs of Tippoo Sub-
-aim against them
3dly That the present Rahob of the Cama-
-tic Omdut ool Omrah was a principal
channel of communication between this
Court and the Nabob for maintaining
the first entrance before mentioned
& that he cordially united both on his Father's
account and on his own in promoting
the object of it and
4thly That the Rahob Omdut ool Omrah
after his accession to the Musnud continu-
-ed to maintain a friendly intercourse with
Tippoo Sultaun on the same principle
he manifested in his intercourse with
the Nabob of that Prince during the life-
-time of his Father

The first endeavour of the Nabob Wallah
Jah's disposition to connect himself with
Tippoo Sultaun by the ties of political In-
-terest

-tent, by yours in addition dated in June 1792
from the Vakeels Ghoolaum Ally Khaun
and Ally Rezza Khaun to Tippoo Sul-
+ -taun which they gave an account
of that passed between the Vakeel &
Princes and themselves. I am entirely
what took place soon after their
arrival at Madras. After the usu-
-al expressions of attachment to
Tippoo Sultaun the Vakeel is represented
to have proceeded the business was
as soon as undertaken by the
allied Powers for the subversion of the
Mahomedan Religion. He is represented
to have stated that "he used spending the
"whole night & day in prayer for the Sultaun"
"— — — to pray — for the Sultaun"
"prosperity because the confidence of the three"
"Allies was for the subversion of the"
"Mahomedan Religion". We observe
from these expressions that from the
very commencement of the War between
the Allies and Tippoo Sultaun the Nabob
Wazulah Jah united himself to the Arms of Tippoo
Sultaun against the Powers with
which he was connected by the most
solemn obligations of Union and Alliance
and that by entertaining sentiments
so inimical to its Interest he violated
the fundamental principles of that

Alliance - This pre-established fact gives additional force to the open declaration which the Rebob subsequently made of his desire to establish an union of interests and a close Alliance with the Sultaun and accordingly at the same interview above mentioned the Rebob is stated to have declared his wishes upon that subject in the most unequivocal manner to the Yakuts - The sentiments above quoted are represented to have been expressed in the presence of Marquis Cornwallis, Mr Oakley &c but it is easy to conceive that possibly with what the Rebob might have held such discourse without being overheard by the person who interpreted between him and his Landlords nor can it be supposed that he could have entered such sentiments in the hearing of any person who understood and might communicate them to his Landlords. The communication however subsequently attended to was made in a more private manner and for the express purpose of being communicated to Hyder Sultaun as appears by the report of the Yakuts who state that when the party was going away the Rebob"

"came up to them and went apart where [illegible] on the
"desired them to stay as he had something to
"say to them" that he then addressed himself to
the Sultaness terms first that his life was now
"observing to declare that for what had taken
"place hitherto between his Highness and the
"Sultaun there was no remedy but now merely
"out of regard for the Faith / for what the Sul-
-taun was a Debtor he was desirous of reste-
"blishing a cordial harmony with the Sul-
-taun and of this (the Vakeels) having in view
"the claims of both parties (upon them enter-
-ed) into a bond in the presence of God exact-
"them selves for that purpose the Almighty
"would reward them and both parties
"would reap the benefits of that event
"which were great and numberless. That
"altho' his Highness wanted to prevent the
"war between the three allied states and
"the Sultaun yet began all the hearts of the
"latter period of his life was thus pre-
-passing for futurity by casting himself for
"the destruction of Bulgrad. That it was
"solely from regard to the Faith that his
"Highness did not encourage the mea-
-sure and that he now declared that in a
"thousand points of view it was advisable
"that perfect harmony should reign between
"the Sultaun and his Highness" The
subsequent conference between the Reis
and the Princes accompanied by the Vakeels
(an account of which is given by the Lat-
-ter in a report to the Sultaun dated the 5th
-ing

N.4

№4

-ning of August 1792 / the Robbers stated to
have expressed his attachment to the Sultaun
and his disposition to establish a union
of interests with him in time of the troops
the disposal - His highness is also requested
upon that occasion to have expressed a
wish to know in what manner the
Sultaun had received the former com-
-munications of his sentiments - The Sultaun of
whose joy and astonishment is related
by the Vakeels on the following terms "The"
"Nabob Hamlet just arrived by Embassy"
"Edmonds and Sultaun Ruzaney Khaun"
"paid respect to the Queen and taking them"
"upon his knees for about five hours"
"before Her and Queen may God long and"
"prosperously preserve the Existence of Her"
"Sultaun extended over your land and house"
"in this age the first nation of Feringy"
"shipmaster upon our coast - Have an end"
"to many Disputes" for and on that time"
"many were the things Shaun Sun and the"
"Europeans - Who is just, as just God"
"only knows what future events may bring to"
"light and Finally the maintenance of Re-"
"gular rule with Respect to Sultaun and"
"may God preserve him and keep him"
"victorious and triumphant, I dont"
"say this merely in your presence but"
"I say it having to witness how who knows all"
"Hearts I been Night & Day, after the prayers of the day
on Fridays after humble Devotion I offer up my prayers
(meaning to Dupe both) & require the trouble

"also to do the same The Vakeels then pro-
-ceed to state what at Bandah Zak had said"
"unto the Princes of Hamamuny and said"
"they thanks return ~~thanksgiving~~"
"Imanhamma and consequently they wanted"
"upon him the next day which was the"
"Eed (or Festival of) The Rahab accompanied"
"by Abdul Rahman and the other Vakeels"
"princes of Yaw by came and to meet them"
"near the Gate of Hay and began a skirtch"
"the Princes on alighting from their Ca-"
"-mels took them within the Haram"
"where they greatly enjoyed them and"
"God preserve the Sultaun in safety for"
"brought him alone from Rituals and do"
"-mains of the Vakeel (or Envoy) finally"
"to the Royal Imam. He then observed"
"as in my first conversation with you"
"I spoke to you on the subject of establishing"
"friendship and Harmony be-"
"-tween my Royal Sultaun and you"
"intimated it to him and have you re-"
"-ceived a favorable answer. Mansur"
"Hadme said to put to your Majesty"
"word for word the friendly sentiments"
"his Highness had expressed and that you"
"Majesty had written in reply that"
"friendship union and brotherly regard"
"had from the beginning been established"
"among the Professors of Islamism as was evinced"
"by the testimony of the Holy Book (the Koran)"

"appeal of to the fine exploits of your last year
"Majesty by which that conduct Europe has attained
"in our Land we want proper time of hostility
"be established between the followers of the faith
"in the means of supporting the Religion of
"Mohammed and that your Majesty orders, God
"preserve the Rabot Boulak Jak who is a Pillar
"one of the Tenders of the Faith of the Religion of
"the Faith at the term a Pillar of the Faith the
"Rabot could not suppress his tears and said
"I am what I know myself to be like the Sultan
"that has the Pillar of the Faith and may God
"preserve him and grant him long life
"time I and all Mussulmans shall support
"from him, for whereas the state of affairs
"has is evident that where evident does not re-
"quire explanation we are in compliance by
"to your Majesty's commands mentioned to this
"by [illegible] and to this manner that
"even there was to state upon the subject of friend-
"ship and attachment [illegible] which he com-
"mendation of the compliance of the times, the
"state of which is manifest & that the support
"of the Religion of Paris in this country entirely
"depends upon the Sultan my most highly glorious
"is offered up for his good may my prayers be accepted
"in the sight of God. Then said to the Princes of
"my sons & my life and property can be of any
"use to you, God is witness that I will not refuse them
"to you Then gave orders to the Superintendant of the
"Gardens to carry-carry along presents and flowers to
"the Princes before his the Rabobs own Children
"I said to us you are not acquainted with the state
"and order of affairs hereunder me from my
"heart you return and remain friends at all times
"be assured that in whatever I may be able to effect
"your benefit either by word or deed I will not abate
"my exertions" From the foregoing quotations it is
manifest

That the Nawaub Mualah Jah formally pro-
posed to Tippoo Sultaun through the medium
of his Vakeel to form an alliance with that
Prince avowedly for the purpose of supporting
the interests of the Mahommedan Religion.
Although the simple fact of his Highness's
negotiating an alliance of friendship with
the Sultaun without the participation of
the British power, would (according to the 10th
Article of the Treaty of 1792, by which it is
stipulated that the Nizam "shall not enter
"into any Negotiations or Political Correspon-
"dence with any European or Native Power
"without the consent of the Company,) be a
breach of Treaty with the latter, yet the view
and objects so well understood, by the phrase
supporting the cause of a Religion, of which
one of the first duties is to wage eternal
war against those of a different persuasion,
warrant a conclusion that the designs
of his Highness in establishing this con-
-nection were of a nature decidedly hostile

to the British Nation in India. When
Sir Hughes asserts that a War which
the British Government was forced into by
the unprovoked aggression of Tippoo Sultaun
was undertaken for the subversion of the
Mahommedan Religion and when by parity
of reasoning he means to ascribe the same ob-
-ject to any future war against a Musul-
-man power, however just and necessary,
no other construction can be put upon
the assertion, but the Answer in support of the
Mahommedan faith, than enmity a-
-gainst that power by which he considered
it to be endangered, and when Sir Hughes
stigmatizes the cooperation of the Nizam,
as an act that would hazard his hopes of
happiness in a future state, it may justly
be inferred that Mahomed Maulah Jah
he would not scruple to
betray those interests, which as an Ally of
the Company, he might at a future per-
-iod be called upon to support. It appears

N° 5

by a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to his Vakeels dated the beginning of September 1792, that he eagerly availed himself of the Nabob's favorable disposition towards him and directed his Vakeels to encourage the Highness in it, and to express to him his confidence that "the Nabob would do what "ever might tend to the support of the "Religion of Mohummed, and that he would "give the necessary attention to that point" Tippoo Sultaun in the same letter directs his Deputies to state to the Nabob that "in "conformity to the command of God and "the Prophet, the improvement of friend-"ship among the professors of Islamism "would be beneficial to various concerns, "both spiritual and temporal, and that "deeming him (Tippoo Sultaun) attached "to their common religion and to his "Highness's person, his Highness would no "doubt direct his attention accordingly"

There is every reason indeed to believe that the Vakeels had secret instructions from Tippoo Sultaun to endeavour to establish this connection with the Nabob, and these instructions are probably alluded to in the following passage in the letter last referred to. "You will also state to the "Nabob the other points of friendship which "you have repeatedly heard from my mouth. That the Vakeels were charged by Tippoo Sultaun with some concealed commission at Madras, appears from several of the accompanying Documents, particularly from two letters from the Vakeels to Tippoo Sultaun dated in June 1792 in which they promised and professed the most inviolable secrecy, and also from the mysterious expressions so frequently made use of in the correspondence between the Vakeels and Tippoo Sultaun "The affair you know of." But what

N°. 2 & 3.

N°. 138 &c.

what the nature of it was, does not clearly
appear. The Nabob Omdut ool Omrah however
(as appears by a letter from the Vakeel
N°15 to Tippoo Sultaun of a date subsequent to
July 1793) was made acquainted with it
and promised to exert himself to effect the
object of it. The expectations which Tippoo
Sultaun was thus induced to entertain
from the Nabob Wuzeer Jah and Omdut
ool Omrah are plainly expressed, and the
views to which they are directed are strong-
-ly implied in the terms of two letters, dated
N°s 849 the end of November 1792 from Tippoo Sul-
-taun respectively to the Nabobs Wuzeer
Jah and Omdut ool Omrah in reply to
letters from them, which appear to have
closed the Mysorean correspondence between
them. To the former he writes "My hope
"from Almighty God and my confidence
"in the Prophet is, that according to the
"Command of God and of the Prophet, whose
"is well known to all Mussulmen, all

"the faithful are to exert themselves with
"heart and soul in maintaining and
"rendering permanent the Religion of
"Mohammed; Upon your Highness, who is
"one of the Leaders of the Faith, this is an =
"absolute duty, and I am confident
"that Your Highness will, by all means,
"constantly employ your time in per =
"forming what is obligatory on you" -

And in his letter to Burhoon ool Amrah
"Tippoo Sultaun writes "I am confident
"that you will direct your attention to
"the adjustment of affairs between me
"and the Well-wisher of mankind, who
"is the Chief and Principal of the Professors
"of Solomonism" -

These two Documents are of particular importance not only as they tend to establish the existence of a reciprocity of views between the Nabob and Tippoo Sultaun, but as carrying upon the face of them, almost positive proof of a secret

intercourse between those princes, and
also as they throw considerable light up-
N°7 -pon another Document which in other
respects very mysterious and obscure; Previ-
-ous however to a further notice of that
Document, it is necessary to advert to
another very important paper, the exis-
-tence of which alone, would almost suf-
-fice to establish the fact of a clandestine
correspondence between the Nabob and
N°6. Tippoo Sultaun. This Document is a Key
to a Cypher for proper Names and
Terms, at the bottom of which is a Note
in the hand-writing of one of Tippoo Sul-
-taun's Moonshees, purporting that the
Paper is written by Omdut ool Omrah.
After a close comparison between the
hand-writing of that paper and the hand
in which the Letters from the Nabob
Omdut ool Omrah are invariably written,
there cannot remain a doubt of their

being the same. But the genuineness of this Document does not rest upon that ground alone, for in the letter above re-
Nº 819. ferred to from Tippoo Sultaun to Waulah Jah and Omdut ool Umrah, Waulah Jah is mentioned (with a slight variation Viz: Well wisher for friend) by the very name, which is assigned to him in the Cypher, Viz: Well wisher of Mankind", and in the letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Waulah Jah the former mentions his Son by the fictitious Term Hearts, which is assigned to the word Son in the Cypher.

It is necessary to return to the Document (N. 7) first adverted to. This is a letter from Gholaum Alli Khaun to Tippoo Sultaun written on occasion of Alli Rezza's return to Seringapatam for the purpose of making certain verbal communications to the Sultaun. The contents of this letter are as follow: "The "departure of Alli Rezza Khaun at this time

"time in conformity to the order of the Pre-
"-sence is very expedient, especially for
"the purpose of bringing to a favorable issue
"-sue the propositions of Lord Cornwallis,
"and the well-wisher of Mankind, which
"is most ardently to be wished. There
"are many points, which cannot be com-
"-mitted to paper, and can only be commu-
"-nicated in person. At this time the
"friendship and good-will of both the Courts
"is most fortunate (literally from God
"and the Royal Auspices). The particulars
"of this summary, which we are unlooking
"for good, will be made known to your
"Majesty by the verbal representations of
"Abdi Bezza, who attends the presence espe-
"-cially for that purpose. Although it is con-
"-trary to the rules of respect to presume
"(to give an opinion) upon this subject, yet
"I am emboldened by my long attach-
"-ment, and my sense of the duty I owe
"Your Majesty. When Your Majesty shall

"have maturely deliberated upon, and fully
"by brought it home to your mind, from
"a consideration of the dangerous crisis of
"the times, Your Majesty's agreeing to this
"address upon the principle of the words of Hafiz of
"Sheeraz, the Mercy of God be upon him!
"With friends cordiality, with Enemies
"dissimulation" seem highly expedient,
"and advantageous to Your Majesty's In-
"terests"—

From the expressions used in this letter, a doubt might be suggested whether the communication to be made by Alli Rezza to Tippoo Sultaun, on the part of the Nabob be not connected with those on the part of Marquis Cornwallis, and whether by the expression both Sir-dars be not meant his Lordship and the Nabob, In other words it may be asked whether Alli Rezza was charged with any secret communication from the Nabob to the Sultaun. This doubt appears

No 8 & 9 to be shown by the letters before mentioned from Tippoo Sultaun to Maulabi Jah and Omdut ool Omrah. In his letter to Maulabi Jah the Sultaun writes as follows.

"Now by the receipt of Your Highness's Letter, and the account of Your Highness's friendship and attachment, which I have had from the verbal communications of the high in Rank, the Distinguished in friendship, the Truly, I am certain that, according to the words of the Prophet "The unity of Musselmen is as that of the Soul with the body" "That warmth of attachment and that original affection implanted among Musselmen, exists between us". In his letter to Omdut ool Omrah, the Sultaun writes as follows.

"When I learned also from the communication of the High in Rank the Distinguished friend, the Truly, of your great and noble qualities, and the sincere friendship and cordiality you entertain towards me, my happi-

† Mohamme. Mem = tioned in the orig.

"...ness even greater than language can ex-
"-pedately express May God realize this
"-desire of happiness, that is to say, that
"perfect attachment and union
"among the followers of Islaam, which
"is the greatest gift of the Almighty, and
"than which nothing is more essential to
"the temporal and eternal interests of
"Mankind"- Two circumstances in these
letters indicate that the person mentio-
-ned by the designation of "the Right ex
Rank, the Foreigner" was Alle Rezza. One,
Distinguished
that "Foreigner" is the term assigned to
Alle Rezza's name in the Cypher; the
other, that Tippoo Sultaun in both let-
-ters refers the Nabob for further particu-
-lars to one person only, from which it
is to be inferred that one of the two Va-
-keels was absent. Thus from Madras
there can be little doubt, that by "both the
Sirdars" were meant Wuzlah Jah and
Omdut

Conduct of Omrah, that the "enclosed for "God", was some proposition on their part favorable to Tippoo's views and interests, and probably of no slight importance as Alli Rezza is stated to "attend the "Presence especially for that purpose", And that "the affair" which Gholaum Alli Khaun so earnestly recommends to Tippoo Sultaun's adoption, was the proposition with which Alli Rezza appears to have been charged. No further trace of this proposition, whatever it might be, appears in the correspondence. In corroboration of the foregoing it may be remarked that the circumstances of Alli Rezza's departure to Seringapatam and his return to Madras before the Hostages quitted that Presidency, are conformable to the fact.

By a letter from the Vakeels to Tippoo Sultaun dated in July 1793 subsequent to the return of Alli Rezza to Madras, and

N.° 14

before the departure of the Hos-
-tages, it appears that the Nabob Waulah
Jah sent a Message to the Vakeels by Hauss
Newauz Khaun, purporting that "he had
"something of a secret nature which he wished
"to say to us in private, adding that if the Vakeels
"would go under pretence of seeing a Mosque
"which His Highness had built, he would
"send Omdut ool Omrah alone to meet
"them". Accordingly when the Vakeels re-
-paired to the appointed spot, they were
met by Omdut ool Omrah, who led them into a
Neighbouring Tomb under pretence of offering
up prayers for the deceased Devotee, to whom
it was consecrated Upon this occasion Omdut ool
Omrah appears to have been very particular
in ascertaining the extent of the powers vested
by Tippoo Sultaun in his Vakeels; and when sa-
-tisfied on that head, he disclosed his purpose to
this effect". That for a very long time, there
"had been a veil (for want of Cordiality) between his
without cause
"Highness and him (Tippoo Sultaun) which has been
"productive of injuries to both, but now that by the

"favor of God, a system of harmony such as was
"becoming among the Professors of Islamism
"had taken place; His Highness confidently
"hoped from God the prime cause of all, that
"the time past might be amply redeemed; That for
"His Highness's (Wauliah Jah's) own part, con-
"-sidering from his heart, himself, his Country &
"his property to belong to Your Majesty, he had
"made it a testamentary injunction to his Chil-
"-dren & Family taking God and his Prophet
"to witness, to pray night and day for the
"Pillar of the Faith (meaning Tippoo Sultaun)
"and to consider their prosperity as wholly
"connected with him Tippoo Sultaun. That
"they (the Vakeels) must ascertain the Sultaun's
"wishes upon that head in a manner satis-
"-factory to both, and if the Sultaun should
"be from his Heart solicitous for this proposed
"cordial harmony, His Highness would under
"the testimony of God and his Prophet detail
"to the Vakeels his sentiments fully at the
"time of their departure, which please God
"would soon take place."

It will be observed that in the first part
of the foregoing communication, the Vakeels

speaks of the "System of Harmony" as having
been already established with Tippoo Sultaun
which is in perfect consonance with the Ne-
gotiations before adverted to, and in some
measure an additional proof that those Ne-
gotiations actually took place. The remainder
of the communication conveys sentiments
utterly repugnant to the faith of the Nabob's
Alliance with the Company. It further ap-
pears by another letter from the Vakeels
subsequent in date to that above quoted,
that the Nabob Amdut ool Umrah held another
secret conference with the Vakeels by their
appointment at a Garden to which they
proposed to go for the purpose of arranging
their effects preparatory to their departure —
On that occasion Amdut ool Umrah is stated to have
"discovered ——— ——— ——— ——— ———
" ——— in the most undisguised manner
"on the part of the Nabob Wuzlah Jah as well as on
"his own of the sincerity of their Friendship attach-
"ment & regard That he also made use of some
"particular expressions of kind the Nabob Amdut ool
"Umrah's attachment requiring the Vakeels upon
"oath not to commit them to writing but to defer the
"communication of them until their (the Vakeels) re-
"turn to Tippoo Sultaun. I have expressed myself as I
have

N° 15

have done / says Dr. Robert with a commendable boldness in the Report of the Rabbi's / merely from my regard for the Faith and from my friendship and good will towards the Defender (Confirmator) of the Faith / the term by which Fetho Sultan is designated in the Egyptian / please God you will shortly be with — — ——— his Majesty, when you will Communicate these expressions. It has already been remarked that the phrase of supporting the cause of the Faith, and which is so frequently mentioned by and on the part of the Rabbi emphatically determined hostility against those of another persuasion, that the Rabbi's conscience is a sense of zeal to the Public Interest is manifested from his denominating the defensive war in which the Company and their Allies are engaged with Effendi-tam, Amar against Erbegan but no one can be surprised ignorant of the doctrines which his own Religion inculcates and the hostile and aggressive measures which it sanctifies under the term in supporting the Cause of the Faith. The terms however which the Sultan himself used under that phrase were a means of the Rabbi's / as appears

Par 16

by a report of Ali Pazza to Tippoo Sultaun dated the beginning of August 1793 / Shawly Ghubbaby assured him a solemn conversation of the Mujtahmans in the service of Tippoo Sultaun / and at which it is to be supposed many other Mujtahmans attended / as it was held on Friday the Sabbath of the Mujtahmans / at a Mosque at Bradroy / by the order of Tippoo Sultaun for the declared purpose of sending them by a solemn obligation to support the Interests of the Mohammedan Faith - In the course of the solemnity the obligations imposed by the Mujtahman "Futwah" "to wage" "holy war - not to take flight in combating with Infidels / Some Mussulmans among all the professors of the Faith" were strongly insisted on and the persons who should disregard those obligations, were denounced as known in the sight of God; and as if he intended to point out more unequivocally the object of this Conversation Ali Pazza represents himself to have remarked on hearing that denunciation "That it was very extraordinary that "notwithstanding the notoriety of that, & the great Liberality of Mussulmen, they

to depart from the obligations of the law
as to take up their abode in fact of place
and choose to render the home for those
of a different persuasion God grant that
may [illegible] Mahometan [illegible] This way
preaching the language of Rebellion in
the very heart of the Company's Dom-
-inions and affords no slight presum-
-tion of the truth of the Allegations against
the Nabob and Conduct of Colonel Clark that
Alla Razza Khan of Cane mentioned two
bold such language in presence of
the Letter Writer Conduct of Colonel Clark should
have heard it without Communica-
ting what passed on this occasion
to the British Government The mut-
-tering were with Impotent was fur-
-ther manifested by Alla Razza's remark
that "the prayers which are offered up
in the Mosque in favour of Prince who
fought to save the Faith are accepted of
God but the prayers in favour of those
who do not are rejected" Alla Razza
proceeds to state that every Individual
present bound himself by the most
solemn engagements that "he would as
long as he lived his constant thanks
manifest nothing else than Fidelity

Devotion. Zeal and Truth. that he would never be guilty of so foul an act in the face of an Enemy of Theft of Lying, of injury of wrong or of Enmity towards those who visited with to the Khondaland / Tipporo Sultaun's State" and "that" he considered the honor of the Mussulmen as an object of Intimate Concern" Abbe Fuzza adds that prayers were afterwards said "that the Khondaland Sultan might be triumphant and victorious".

It appears that Tipporo Sultaun concerned that his deputies might entertain some apprehension at performing such a ceremony as this in the very heart of the British dominions which implied acknowledgment on his part hostile to the British Nation as Abbe Fuzza giving Tipporo Sultaun commands to him and his Colleagues not to suffer themselves to be deterred by any such apprehension and Abbe Fuzza in disclaiming all apprehension of that nature defends the measure and ascribes to its many great and prospective advantages to the Interests of the Mussulmans

cause.

It may be alledged in defence of the Nabob that this Ceremony was performed subsequently to the entire cessation between him and the Sultaun. But besides that there is every reason to believe that the Nabob and the Sultaun secretly encouraged each other the same attachment to the cause of Peshwa and to Tippoo

No 17 Sultaun is conjured in addition to Ghoolaum Ally Khaun in the handwriting of Imaut and Emaut although under the fictitious name of Ghoolaum Hoossain what appears in written characters upon the Cover in the place of the Seal and in what is a compleat specimen of the forgery effect" In the preservation of thy person in the preservation of the Faith — Let not "him remain who neglecteth not "thy preservation"

"This is an Epitome of the terms in

which the Nabob Wanlat Jah & un-
fortunately the name professed has notwi-
thstanding maintained the cause of the
Confederacy against Hyder and to have
therefore his dominions ravaged & attack-
ments to the Interests of Tippoo
Sultaun, and as Gudnul and Kurnool
appears to have been the principal
Channel for the negotiation between
the Nabob and Tippoo Sultaun
these correspondences must be considered
as containing the sentiments of both.
They confirm the former negotiations
and being subsequent in date to
the Cessions above mentioned (at
which the Vakeels of Wanlat Jah were
present) it must be inferred that
the Nabob Wanlat Jah and Gundut
would have understood the Stipulations
of Confederacy the cause of the
"Triple" in the same sense that
Tippoo Sultaun seems to understand
it namely the exclusion of the Enemy
by the Articles of the Treaty, since

No 10

cannot be a doubt as to it's certainly
written by the Nabob Sindut ool
Omrah himself whose Land was
= ting cannot be mistaken at the'
upper as well as superscription
Ghoolaum Hoosain

The use of this putrahs signature
is upon the confirmation of the
Treaty and Alliance entered into
which subsists between the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun &
= bob Faulat Jah and Sindut
ool Omrah and will be more
particularly noticed in a subse-
-quent part of this report

It further appears that the Nabob
Faulat Jah acted in conformity
to, the professions of devotion and
attachment to the Interests of Tippoo
Sultaun and under the connec-
= ion which he had formed with
him in two distinct Instances

No 10 1st By communications to Ghoo-
laum

= lauma Alle Khaun for the impor-
= mahan of Tippoo Sultaun an ar-
= ticle of secret Intelligence which
has they himself had received from
certain Emissaries in Bengal
whom he employed for the purpose
of collecting and transmitting se-
cret intelligence importing that
the Sultaun was dispirited by the
Present Government of many turning
events in Hyder Ackan with the Mar-
= hattas and accordingly him to
solicit his further entertainment
favourable opportunity - Ee Saboh is
stated to have sent Kandee Ramaney
Krisna to Ghoolaum Alee Khaun Sable
Puzza being then absent on his
Embassy to Seringapatam; for the
purpose of communicating this
article of Intelligence which he pre-
-tended by the strongest professions
of attachment to the Interests of Tippoo
Sultaun adding that it is from the
impulse of that attachment that he
makes the communication - He then states
that

He there states that from the report of certain persons, whom he has stationed in Bengal for the purpose of collecting and transmitting secret intelligence, he learns that the Resident at Poona had written to the Governor General that from the frequent Messengers passing between Seringapatam and Poona there was reason to believe that the Sultaun was endeavouring to form a close connection and Alliance with the Poona Government, and through that Government with the Mizam That as this information had excited some suspicion in the Governor General's mind, it was expedient for him (Tippoo Sultaun) to suspend his views until the Governor General Marquess Cornwallis's departure for Europe, which might soon be expected The words are as follow - "In a short time his "Lordship will go to Europe; The Princes pleas "God will soon return, and the Treaty are in "a course of payment. After his Lordship's "departure, the liquidation of the Treaty and "other points, whatever may be the Englishes "(Tippoo Sultaun's) pleasure will be right

"and proper, at present it is better to be silent
"upon every thing, because at that time,
"the Engineer's Letter would at all events be
"called in question, When another shall ar-
"rive from Europe, the imputation will, in
"every event and in every measure, fall upon
"him" —

This communication evidently mani-
fests sentiments inimical to the British
Interests, and favorable to Tippoo Sultaun's
in a point of view opposed to those interests.
Whether it may have been the fact as it re-
spected Tippoo Sultaun, the Nabob himself
was unquestionably culpable to the extent
in which Tippoo Sultaun was suspected,
whether those suspicions were well founded
or not, For if the measure resorted to the
Sultaun of endeavoring by clandestine Ne-
gotiation to detach the Company's Alliances
be deemed hostile to the British Interests,
what construction must be put upon the
conduct of our Ally, who, with the view to
place the Sultaun on his guard, informs

him that he is suspected of adopting that measure, and presuming that the suspicion is well founded, far from endeavoring to dissuade him from the prosecution of his disapproved views, manifests a participation in them by advising the Sultaun to suspend his operations until a more favourable opportunity, and cautions him against shewing any indication of hostility towards the British power; while there was upon the spot a person like Marquis Cornwallis, who possessed vigilance, activity and ability to defeat his projects, and whose character stood so high in the general estimation, that in a question of Good Faith, the universal suffrage would be in his favor! —

This communication appears to have been made in the Month of December 1792

N°12. 2dly By communicating to the Vakeels for Tippoo Sultaun's information (as appears by the report of the former under Date May 1793) intelligence of the intended march of the British Troops against

Pondicherry in consequence of the ruptures between England and France, and recommending him to be cautious in his future intercourse with the French; to avoid epistolary correspondence, and to maintain his communication with them by Emissaries. After noticing the ruptures between England and France, the intended march of the Troops against Pondicherry, and the probability of it's falling in consequence of internal Dissensions, the Nabob is represented to state by the mouth of Kauder Nowaz Khan as follows. "The Vakeel of the Ahmed "Sirkar, who was at Pondicherry, has lately "(it seems) returned to the Presence (Tippoo "Sultaun) Praise God there is no doubt "that the Sultaun keeps in view all the "ups and downs of the time. At this time "no kind of assistance will be afforded, but "out of the warmth of that friendship, "which I feel towards the Sultaun, I recommend that the Vakeel remain a short

time

"to me at this Residence, and also, that epistolary
"correspondence be discontinued for a short
"time. Altho' a friendly connection has long
"subsisted with the French on the part of
"the Shuhee Sirkar; yet considering the cir-
"-cumstances of the times, it is not advisable
(i e to maintain Epistolary Correspondence
with the French) should there be any point
"of urgency to communicate, there is no ob-
"-jection to do it verbally - Farther, I am
"actuated solely by my good wishes in
"making this communication. Since
"this day, that a cordial union took place
"between us, let me be no longer a Musul-
"-man, nor a Servant of God, if I have
"not always first offered up my prayers for
"the Sultaun's good and afterwards for my
"own. May the Almighty preserve from
"and annihilate the Mahommedan Church
"and the safety of the Sultaun"!

The conduct of the Nabob Waulah Jah
in communicating to Tippoo Sultaun
the Rupture between England and France

and the projected expedition against Pondicherry with the view to recommend caution to him in his future intercourse with the French, his pointing out the mode by which the Sultaun might maintain his correspondence with the Enemies of the British Nation, with the greatest security, and his assigning as the motive for these communications, his solicitude for the welfare of Tippoo Sultaun was evidently inconsistent with the Faith of his Engagements and Alliance with the Company. But it may be asked, should the Nabob think it necessary to caution the Sultaun with respect to his intercourse and correspondence with the French, unless he was aware that the nature of Tippoo Sultaun's intercourse with them either was, or was likely to be adverse to the British Interests, since Tippoo Sultaun was not bound by the Provisions of Treaty to abstain from all intercourse with foreign Powers & enquire

-nion hence arises, and is supported by all that previously passed between the Nabob and the Sultaun, that His Highness was not ig-norant of the views, which we now know Tippoo Sultaun at that very time entertain-ed against the British Power and the assis-tance which he hoped to derive in the prosecution of them, from his connection with the French

Considering this transaction in its most favorable points of view, it is still a confirmation of the close connection supposed to have been previously establish-ed between His Highness and Tippoo Sul-taun, and a direct breach of the 10th Article of the Treaty of 1792 between His Highness and the Company.

From the whole of the foregoing, the following facts appear to result

1st. That so early as pending the War of 1792, the Nabob Wuzeer Jah entertained sentiments inconsistent with the Faith of

the Alliance with the British Nation, by
decreeing the Defensive War in which the
British Power and its Allies were engaged,
as War against the Mussulman Religion,
and wishing success to the Arms of those
Enemy

2dly That subsequently to the War the
Nabob Wulah Jah in the same spirit pro-
posed to Tippoo Sultaun to form an intimi-
mate connexion with him, for the avowed
purpose of suppressing the cause of the Mo-
hammedan Religion, and utterly incompa-
tible with the engagements subsisting be-
tween Her Highness and the Company

3dly That during the whole period of the
Residence of Tippoo Sultaun's Vakeels at
Madras, the Nabob Wulah Jah maine-
tained a secret intercourse and correspon-
dence with Tippoo Sultaun for the purpose
mentioned in the foregoing Article

4thly That the objects of the proposed con-
nexion were of a nature subversive of the
Alliance

Alliance between the Nabob and the Company and directly hostile to the British Interests in India

5thly That Tippoo Sultaun eagerly met and encouraged the Nabob's disposition to establish an intimate connexion with him for the purposes above mentioned, and that the Nabob Waulah Jah did accordingly enter into that connection, and did thereby violate his faith and virtually abandon his alliance with the British Nation

6thly That the Nabob Waulah Jah by certain overt acts founded upon his recent connection with Tippoo Sultaun manifested a participation of views and designs with that Prince, hostile to the British Interests in India

7thly That the Nabob Conduct tol Amrah was a principal channel of communication, and a most active and zealous Agent between his Father the Nabob Waulah Jah and the Vakeels for establishing the con-

-vacation before-mentioned with Tippoo Sultaun,
That he was a party in it, and cordially u-
-nited in promoting the objects of it.

It may be proper in this place
enquire more particularly, what Degree
of credit is due to the Evidence from which
the foregoing conclusions are deduced. ---

It may be suggested that the Deputies
to gratify their Master, exaggerated the friend-
-ly expressions used by the Nabob Wandash
Jah and Meer ul Omrah and that the lat-
-ter in their solicitude to shew attentions
and civilities to the Sons of Tippoo Sultaun,
and to manifest an imitation of the Bri-
-tish Government a desire to be upon
terms of perfect amity with Tippoo Sultaun
may have expressed sentiments of attach-
-ment, which they never felt, and the
language of Compliment may have been
converted by the report of the Vakeels into
expressions of devotion and attachment
and a desire to form a connection with

the Sultaun upon the basis of mutual interest and their common Religion. The accuracy of Reports from Agents, Natives of India to their Principals cannot, under any circumstances, be implicitly relied on, and in one of the Reports of the Vakeels, which contains the substance of a conference between themselves, the Princes and the Nabob, at which Colonel Doveton was present, a speech is ascribed to that Gentleman which is evidently fabricated a circumstance which tends to weaken the validity of all their Reports; and of the evidence of the Nabob's conduct rested solely upon them, the proofs might be considered as extremely defective and problematical But several of the other Documents are of an unquestionable nature, and tend to establish the general credit of the Reports of the Vakeels Of these the most decisive is the Key to the Cypher, which (as has been already remarked) is undoubtedly transcribed in the hand writing in which

V° 4

N° 6

the present Nabob's letters are (and the late Nabob Wauluh Jah's used to be) invariably written. The mere existence of this Cypher would afford strong presumption of an intercourse between the Nabob and Tippoo Sultaun that could not safely be avowed, and when its existence is combined with all that is related by the Deputies as well as with other circumstances, amounts as nearly to positive proof as the nature of such cases generally admits. But it appears that several of the Cyphered names were actually adopted by Tippoo Sultaun in writing to the Nabob Wauluh Jah and Mr Meadows (as has been before remarked) a circumstance which establishes the use of the Cypher between the parties. It will also be observed that the terms selected to designate the Nizam and the Marhattas are in perfect consonance with the opprobrious terms, in which the Nabob is represented to have spoken of the cooperation

of

of the former on the War, and with the sen-
-timents, which upon the same principle
he must have entertained with respect to
the Marhattahs, and those which His
Highness is stated to have expressed gener-
-ally with regard to the Triple Alliance.
The terms are, for the Marhattahs Puch
(or Mean, despicable) and for the Nizam
Heech (nothing or non-entity). It is also to
be observed that the English are designated
by the significant term of "New-comers".
It is impossible with any degree of consis-
-tency to suppose that a Cypher composed
of terms so pointedly allusive to characters
and circumstances, should have been man-
-ifestly but for purposes adverse to the British
Interests, and hence while the Cypher con-
-firms in a great degree the truth of the
Reports of the Vakeels, it's mere existence
is a proof of a disposition on the part of
the Nabob, hostile to the Alliance with the
Company. Another Document of even less
disputable authenticity than the former, &

which corroborates the charge against the Nabob as the Note written by Omdut ool Omrah himself with a general likeness language it contains in strict conformity to that which is so repeatedly ascribed to his Father and himself in the Reports of the Vakeels Indeed the mere circumstance of his writing to Gholaum Ally Khan in the terms he has written, would support and warrant the conclusion that something to the effect of those expressions had before passed between them; added to which the fictitious signatures of Gholaum Hossain, gives to the whole an air of mystery in itself very suspicious and when combined with other considerations, affords as conclusive evidence as can be expected in such transactions. The letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Nabobs Waulah Jah and Omdut ool Omrah also come strongly in aid of the general Body of evidence Thus supported there is every reason

№17

to give credit to the general substance of the Reports of the Vakeels Gholaum Alli and Alla Bezza. The fact of their holding a secret conference with Omut-ool Umrah at the Mosque or Tomb) and in the Garden can hardly be supposed a fabricated story and would probably, be thought worthy of credit, tho' in other circumstances appeared to support it. The circumstance also as related by the Vakeels, of the Nabob's communicating to them the secret intelligence which he had received from Bengal, and the intimation relating to Pondicherry and to the French, bear indubitable marks of Authenticity.

It has been shewn that the Nabob Omut-ool Umrah was a principal channel, and a most active and zealous Agent for the secret Negotiation between the Nabob Wauluh Jah his Father, and Tippoo Sultaun, and that he rendered himself a party in it both by his interm-

-mentality in promoting it, and by uni-
-ting his individual sentiments with
those of his Father. But it may be proper
to collect into one point of view the several
passages in the correspondence from which it appears
that Omdut ool Omrah maintained a secret
intercourse with the Vakeels on his own part
with the same view as on the part of his
Father; and pledged his individual attach-
-ment to the interests of Tippoo Sultaun

N°11 In another Report from the Vakeels, not yet
noticed and dated on May 1793. The Nabob Omd ool
ool Omrah is stated to have professed his de-
-votion to Tippoo Sultaun in warm terms
and to have desired the Vakeels to assure
their Master that "at a proper season,
"his fidelity towards him should be
"made manifest". Further, at a secret
meeting, which took place at a Gardens
between Omdut ool Omrah and the Vakeels
by the appointment of the latter (Vide N°15.)
Omdut ool Omrah is described to have dis-
-coursed

"Discovered [illegible] in the most
"undisguised manner on the part of the
"Nabob Waulah Jah as well as on his own
"of the sincerity of their friendship, attach-
"ment and regard, and also to have made
"use of some particular expressions of his
"attachment, requiring them (the Vakeels)
"upon Oath not to commit them to writing,
"but to defer the communication of them
"until their (the Vakeels) return to Tippoo
"Sultaun", and that he added "I have expressed
"myself as I have done, merely from my
"regard for the Faith and God will towards
"the Defender of the Faith Please God you
"will shortly — be — : with His
"Majesty, when you will communicate
"them in person"

Again in the same paper "concern-
"-ing the Affair, with which Your Majesty
"is acquainted we have under suitable
"pleas and by proper introduction pre-
"-vailed upon Amdut ul Umrah to lay
"the foundation of it, and he is exerting
himself

"with great sincerity"

N° 17 Lastly, the Note written with his own hand (& before quoted) affords the strongest testimony of his particular and individual attachment to the combined cause of the Mahommedan Religion and the Interests of Tippoo Sultaun. It remains to examine what has been the conduct of Omdut ool Omrah since his accession to the Musnud as far as it is exposed by the Documents under discussion

N° 18 & 19 It appears by two Reports from Mohammud Ghyaus and Mohammud Ghaus Khaun, the two Ambassadors deputed by Tippoo Sultaun the latter end of the Year 1795 with Khelauts and Letters of condolence to Omdut ool Omrah for the death of his Father, and of congratulation upon his accession to the Musnud that the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah expressed a desire to hold and did actually hold a private conference with them upon the

subject of his attachment to the Christian.
The direct proof of it is confined to the two
following passages in their reports above
adverted to. "His Highness with the greatest
"degree of Kindness placed us close to him-
"-self, and launched out into great praises
"of Your Majesty and appeared delighted
"with the subject, telling us that it was
"his intention to send for us & say what
"he had to say in private, ———
" ——— adding, that our arrival at
"this time was extremely proper (or as
"it may be interpreted "extremely oppor-
"-tune"). — The second passage is as fol-
-lows "After many Salams (obeisances)
"His Highness with the appearance of
"great satisfaction, rose, and taking our
"hands, said "Now am I extremely
"happy." We then sat down in a pri-
"-vate place where His Highness expa-
"-tiated during two hours (near an hour
"English) with great warmth upon the

subject of Union and Friendship".

From the summary terms in which the purport of the Nabob's discourse is described, it may perhaps be inferred that it consisted of little more than empty Compliment, since it may be supposed from the minuteness of their other descriptions, that the Ambassadors would have been more particular in reporting a conversation of any importance, and the circumstance of "sitting down in a private place" is so common an occurrence, and often takes place without adequate reason that perhaps little could be founded on this simple fact. On the other hand the secret intercourse, which did not Omrah maintained with Tippoo Sultaun through the medium of his Deputies, in the life time of the Nabob Wuzeeb Jah, the disposition so strongly manifested by him to form a close Alliance with the Sultaun, together with

with all the other circumstances of this Conference as before detailed, The precautions which at that particular time he openly declared himself to take at the measures pursued by the Government of Madrass to effect a moderation of the Treaty of 1792, the extraordinary attention, which the Nabob appears to have shown towards Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors and in particular the two Documents hereafter noticed, leave no doubt of the continuance of the Nabob's favorable disposition towards Tippoo Sultaun & of his Predilection towards the British Nation, and consequently warrant a well founded belief of his having availed himself of the presence of the Ambassadors to convey and confirm his sentiments on that point to the Sultaun. —

The first of the two Documents above alluded to, is a letter written in the hand writing in which the Nabob's letters are invariably transcribed, as were those of his Father, and the same in which the

Key to the Cypher before noticed as written,
addressed to Ghoolaum Alle without Seal
or signature, but on the place of the Jon-
-ner upon the Cover, appears in written
character, the name Ghoolaum Korpan,
the fictitious name under which His
Highness before wrote (as has been particu-
-larly noticed) to Ghoolaum Alle with
his own hand on August 1794 The letter
N° 20 is indorsed by one of Tippoo Sultaun's
Ministers as having been received on
the 8th of January 1797 It's contents are
as follow "After a Lapse of time at this
"moment my heart was desirous of learn-
"ing the accounts of your health. I had
"the pleasure to receive your very friend-
"-ly letter, and I was gratified by the
"news of your welfare. I have fully com-
"-prehended the several points contained
"in that letter. You will become acquainted
"with the circumstances alluded to from

"the communications of Mohammed
"Ghyaus and Mohammed Ghaus
"Khaun. Deeming me desirous of receiv-
"ing the pleasing accounts of your
"health, you will gratify me by com-
"municating them" — There is no address
whatever inside the letter and the Cover
is superscribed to Ghoolaum Alla without
any other form. This unusual deviation
of the established forms of address,
which is only dispensable in letters to per-
sons standing in a very inferior relation
to the writer; The hand writing of the let-
ter; the nature of its contents, and in
particular the name Ghoolaum
Hoosain on the place of the Seal, denoting
that it came from a person of that name,
when it is recollected that a former letter
to Ghoolaum Alla unquestionably from
the Nabob Ameer ool Omrah himself
was signed and superscribed by that
name, prove beyond a doubt that the

letter in question was from the Nabob Ondeutoul Omrah. For reference to the verbal communications of Mohammed Ghyasuddeen and Mohammed Ghauss Khan for the knowledge of certain circumstances alluded to in the letter which the Nabob acknowledges from Ghoolaum Ally Khan that Ondeutoul Omrah had held communication with those Ambassadors. That those circumstances related to affairs in which Tippoo Sultaun was concerned, is to be inferred from the circumstance of the letter being endorsed by one of the Sultaun's Moonshees and preserved among his records. The terms in which the Nabob refers to the verbal communications of the persons above mentioned seem to warrant a conclusion that the circumstances which they were to detail were communicated to them by the Nabob in person But the lapse of time between their arri-

val

that could not safely be answered, nor there was the necessity for all this mystery, if it did not relate to the mutual concerns of Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabob, why should it have been shewn to, and recorded by the Sultaun?— These proofs are still further corroborated by the second of the two Documents before adverted to.

N° 21 It is a letter to Ghoolaum Alli from Kaidir Newauz Khaun, a favorite and confidential Servant both of the late and present Nabob, and who, it has been shewn, was a principal channel of negotiation between them and the Vakeels in 1792/3, as well as between Omdut ool Umrah and the Ambassadors in 1795.— It was received at Seringapatam on the 9th of January 1797, and contains the following passages "What you wrote "of the satisfaction of the Nawaub Tippoo "Sultaun upon the intimation of my "attachment, has called forth my highest thanks "gentle Sir, & beg "You will present my

"respectful acknowledgements for the
"kindness and favors towards me I
"have from first to last been endeavouring that
"thro' the favor of God, the degree of union betwee
Hunter Chosen of the Lord (meaning Thos. Hobbs Candidate of
"Omrah and Tippoo Sultaun) which is cal
"culated to promote the happiness of God's
may daily be strengthened & cemented & mutual friendship & attachment
people, and thanks to the Almighty,
that the system of harmony and union
"has acquired the requisite degree of sta
"bility and firmness"

The first part of this quotation
tends to confirm the accuracy of the re-
port of Tippoo Sultaun's Vakeels respect-
ing the instrumentality of Shahdir Neeway
Khan in the intrigues between the
Sultaun and the late Nabob. In the lat-
ter the continuation of the Nabob Omdut
ool Omrah's attachment to the Sultaun
is explicitly avowed with the additional
intimation that "the system of union
"and harmony between them has acquire
the

to Madras, and the date of the receipt of the letter tends to weaken that conjecture, unless it be supposed (what may probably have been the case) that they made a second visit to the Nabob at Madras. It does not however affect the question of a secret intercourse with those Ambassadors and this latter fact corroborates the circumstance before detailed of the Nabob's having held a private conference with those Ambassadors at Madras, and combined with the Nabob's prior intrigues and avowed disposition to connect himself in alliance with Tippoo Sultaun affords a strong ground of belief that the object of this intercourse was the same as that which he and his Father before held with the Sultaun's Vakeels. It will be remarked that the letter acknowledges the receipt of one from Ghoolaum Alli. The circumstances of Ghoolaum Alli's being the Channel of correspondence upon

this occasion, and the Nabob's adoption of
the fictitious name Ghoolaum Hoosain
may be accounted for as measures of
precaution as well as from the circum-
stance of Ghoolaum Ally's having been
originally the channel of the secret in-
telligence with Tippoo Sultaun; the
same Arguments afford additional
reason to believe that the communicat-
ions to be made by the Ambassadors were
upon the same subject as the former
clandestine intercourse with the Vak-
eels. That Ghoolaum Ally wrote to the
Nabob by Tippoo Sultaun's express
sanction, is more than probable, not
only because he would scarcely have
ventured to correspond with an Enemy
Omrah without such sanction, but
from the strong corroborative fact of the
letter in question being indorsed by Tippoo
Moonshee and placed among his recds.
If the letter did not refer to something

"the requisite degree of stability and firm-
"ness"—

These Documents shew that the se-
-cret intercourse with Tippoo Sultaun
was carried on by the Nabob to so late a per-
-iod as the end of 1796 Admitting that at the com-
-mencement of this intercourse in 1792/3.
it was the policy of the British Govern-
-ment to conciliate the Friendship and
Good-will of Tippoo Sultaun to the ut-
-most practicable degree, and even supp-os-
-ing for the sake of argument that the
Nabob Mauleví's pride and Conceit led him
to profess their attachment towards
Tippoo Sultaun, far from entertaining
sentiments repugnant to the principles
of their Alliance with the Company or
injurious to the British Interests, only
pursued the line of policy adopted by the
British Government, still that argu-
-ment would not apply to the latter per-
-iod of this clandestine intercourse. When

the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun in assembling
an Army on His Highness the Nizam's
Frontier rendered it necessary for the Hon-
-ble Government to arm for the eventu-
-al defence of His Highness's Dominions,
and when there was every reason to
believe that advance been confirmed
that the Sultaun entertained the most
hostile designs against the British
Empire in India. But in fact the argu-
-ment is equally untenable when ap-
-plied to the former, as to the latter assertion-
-so period, If it had been the Nabob's de-
-sign sincerely to pursue the line of policy
adopted by the British Government, no
motive could exist for secrecy. The exis-
-tence and the use of a Cypher between
the Nabob and Tippoo Sultaun (as incon-
-trovertibly established) and the designa-
-tions respectively given in that Cypher
& the information respecting Bengal & Pondicherry
to the Three Allied Powers are in their nature con-
-sistent with the foregoing supposi-

-tion, and had such only been the views of the Nabob, Wallah Jah and Omdut ool Omrah, they would have sought to comprehend the Company in this pro-jected league of amity instead of nego-tiating a distinct and separate con-nexion with Tippoo Sultaun, of which the British Government had no know-ledge, and from which the British po-wer was pointedly excluded.

It yet remains to be observed, that while Tippoo Sultaun (as we have now discovered) was endeavoring by Emissaries, by Correspondence, by every means in his power to conciliate the Alliance of every State in India for purposes hostile to the British Nati-on in India, it is not probable that he would neglect any attempt to contract an Alliance with a Mahometan Prince, who like the Nabob of the Carnatic might have it in his power to be of the most

essential service to his views in the e-
-vent of Hostilities between him and the
Company, and it is not perhaps going
too far to suppose, that when (as ap-
-pears by the printed translations of
Documents found at Seringapatam)
Tippoo Sultaun proposed the landing
of the French Troops, which he expected
at Porto Novo, there to form a junction
with their own Army, he had reason
to depend upon every assistance, which
the Nabob could afford towards the succ-
-ess of the expedition; It is even not
improbable, that the Nabob was made
acquainted with the plan — If to all
the circumstances, inferences and
arguments therein detailed be added the
perverse (not to say, hostile) conduct of
the Nabob Omdut ool Umrah towards
the British Government during the
late War, the whole constitutes a body
of powerful proof that His Highness

had

has committed himself for several Years
with Tippoo Sultaun by ties of interest
and community of views, subversive
of the fundamental principles of Alli=
=ance between him and the Company
in the Shadow of Peace, and absolutely
hostile to the British Nation in that of
War, and that had the opportunity oc=
=curred he would have openly supported
the cause of Tippoo Sultaun, and the
Mussulman interest against that
of the Company. —

I have &c.

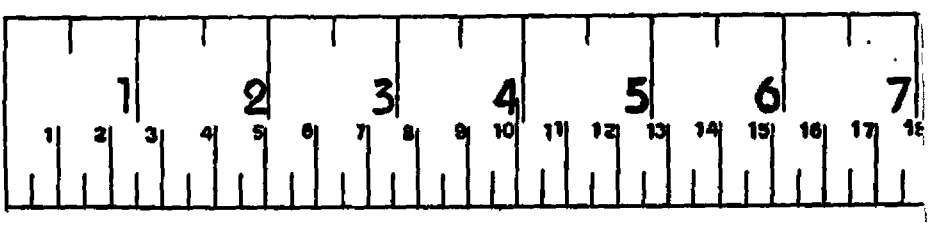
(Signed) W. Edmonstone
Sec.ry
to the Govt

Fort William
6th April 1800.

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1896.



13th April
1800

Thus ... Paris ... concerning
... Thereof ... Valley ... Thus
... Nathan by Allen Reynolds
... Paris ...
... Thus ... Marquis Cornwallis ...
... Victory ... Thus ... Allies ... others ...

He is stated to have said that he had so acted from a considera-
tion of the undoubted and
derived subsistence and sup-
port from Tippoo Sultaun and
from a desire to establish an
amicable intercourse and friendship
with Tippoo Sultaun. That how-
ever his Lordship was concerned
to observe that these modes, than
and amicable dispositions
his part had failed to produce
a return of cordiality on that
of Tippoo Sultaun; That his
Lordship has reason to believe
that Tippoo Sultaun still en-
tained a degree of animosity
against the British Govern-
ment, That he judged so
from his neglecting the cus-
tomary forms of amicable
intercourse and correspondence
That his Lordship had on other

... was expressed by them,
that an answer desired to
establish a gate. ... Proposal
friendship with Tippoo Sultan.

The Vakeels were stated to
have replied by assuring their
Lordships that the Sultan
professed every disposition to
maintain the relations of am-
ity and concord with the
British Government, and
that their Lordships did not
entertain any suspicion
the contrary, and that it
was extraordinary that their
Lordships should entertain
such sentiments. His Lord-
ship observed that he had
been privately informed
what he said and that actual
was part was past, that
what had been declared was,

that proper steps were immediately
should be established respecting the
recovered Vessels & Effects
effects belonging on this part of
the Vakeels passporting their
conduct and correspondence and what
ever their Lordships might
propose, their Lordships are re-
-solved to have there concur-
-rence and to direct that the
next consider the necessity of pro-
-ceeding to Bengal to arrange
the affairs of that Presidency
with that the second return
to Madras in four or five
Months, that in the mean-
-time the practicable commu-
-nication with their Lordships pro
-posed might be brought
about and that for their pur-
-poses their Lordships proposed
that one of the Vakeels should
return

return to Seringapatam to
state to the Sultaun verbally
what had passed at their
conferences. To this the Vakeels
signified an ready assent, &
accompanied by explanations of
the most cordial friendship
on the part of the Sultaun.
This Lord Wellesley after expressing
the high opinion he had of the
integrity of the Vakeels, &
my wish that to have concluded
with the following words -

" "I introduced the Nabob
"Wuzeeda Jah to the Princes
"and you and brought them
"together to your house, be-
"cause I knew many advan-
"tages would arise therefrom
"I sincerely congratulate you
"upon understanding (or re-
"commendation) between you

"Refer to all your letters
"since the 1st. which I have already
"stated, and upon the occasion
"of any [illegible] coming about
"a good understanding be-
"tween you and the Nabob
"and if there is reason to hope
"that, not according to other-
"wise let him at once
"[illegible] it, and be
"finally [illegible]."

This would appear to be
a Memorandum delivered
by Alli Rezza to Tippoo Sul-
tan on his arrival at
Seringapatam. From the
contents of it, it would
seem that Alli Rezza's
visit to Seringapatam was
at the suggestion of Marquis
Cornwallis It is probable
that the Vakeel commu-

=nicated the suggestion to
Tippoo Sultaun, and that
he in consequence gave
permission to Alla Rezza
to proceed, which will ac-
=count for the expression in
Ghoolam Alla Khaun's
letter to Tippoo Sultaun
(N° 7.) "The departure of
"Alla Rezza at this time in
"conformity to the orders of
"the Presence" The "propos-
"-ition of Lord Cornwallis and
"the Nabob mother of Mauricus"
seem also to be explained
by this paper, since Lord
Cornwallis in a manner,
comprehends the Nabob in
the proposition for the es-
=tablishment of a cordial
friendship - The articles of

the letter from Ghorbanaun
Alli Tabaunn, if interpreted
by this Document, appears
to be sufficiently consistent,
to that exception perhaps
of the expression "are sanc-
-tified for God", which ap-
-pears too strong for the
occasion, yet it cannot be
acknowledged that a con-
-nection is formed between
"the invitations for God" and
"the preparations, by the
ums that follow the
former viz. "Will be
"made known to Your
"Majesty by the verbal
"representations of Alli Reza
"who attends the presence
"especially for that purpose
now, the purpose of his
going

going to Seringapatam was
previously declared to be, to
communicate those propo-
-sitions —

The probability however
of Alli Rezza's having
been entrusted with some
secret communications
by the Nabob upon that
occasion rests upon other
grounds and is not at
all weakened by the foregoing
observations, for though
this letter in question may
not furnish any proof of
the fact, it does not
invalidate
Date it.

There is a letter from
Alli Rezza to Tippoo Dated
Calar 21st October 1792, in

the letter from Ghodamm
Alli Pshamm, if interpreted
by this Document, appears
to be sufficiently consistent,
to the exception perhaps
of the expression "accumu-
-lated for God", which ap-
-pears to stand for the
common, yet it must be
acknowledged that a con-
-nection is formed between
"the untoken for good" and
"the propositions, by the
more that follow the
former Sign." Will be
"made known to your
"Majesty by the verbal
"representations of Alli Reza
"who attends the presence
"especially for that purpose
now, the purpose of his
going

proving to Seringapatam as previously declared to be, to communicate those propositions.

The probability however of Alli Rezza's having been entrusted with some secret communication by the Nabob upon that occasion rests upon other grounds and is not at all weakened by the foregoing observations, for though the letter in question may not furnish any proof of the fact, it does not invalidate it.

There is a letter from Alli Rezza to Tippoo dated Colar 21st October 1792, in

which he states that he
expects the arrival of Sir Ingo Graham
here in five or six days.
He states that he has with him
letters from Lord Cornwallis
and the Nabobs, Wanlah
Jah and Amaut ool Omrah.
This confirms the conjecture
stated in the Report that
Ally Rezza is the person
alluded to in Tippoo Sultaun's
letters to the Nabobs
Wanlah Jah and Amaut
ool Omrah (Nos. 8 & 9) and
the probability is that he
was the bearer of those
letters, and that he (and all
Ghoolaum Ally Khaun)
is the person to whose
verbal communication
the Nabobs are referred for
further particulars.

(2. Magistrates must be di-
-rected to make particular
enquiry of Alli Rezza and
Ghoolaum Alla Khaun
what those farther practi-
-ces were, which are
to be communicated ver-
-bally, by one or other of them.

There is a minute ac-
-count of the fortifications
of Fort St. George to Tippoo
Sultaun by Alli Rezza, dated
12th. September 1792. This
must be the account, which
is promised in one of the
ciphered letters.

This person Ghoo. Alla Rezza
was the writer of the ciphered
letters, and that the Cypher
was in use before Sept.r 1792.

The reason why the account
of the fortifications was not

This Question, if
agreed, is already
answered by the an-
-swer to Question 1.

put in Cypher as well as the letter, which notifies the intention of sending it, probably was it's great length.

There was a letter or two from Monr Chanmont Governor of Pondicherry in 1792/3 to Tippoo Sultaun wherein he earnestly solicited the assistance of Tippoo to defend Pondicherry against the English, and expresses a very confident expectation of being soon reinforced both from Europe and the Mauritius.

This circumstance suggests another and perhaps the real construction of the obscure passage in N° 12.

"At this time, it is certain "no kind of assistance will be

"be afforded" — which probably
alludes to the expected assis-
-tance from France and
the Mauritius. —

One of the Letters from
Ghyasy.d Mohummud
Khaun and Mohummud
Ghouse Khaun (N.18) bears
Date the same Year of the
Sultaunies Cycle, and A.N.
Mohummud as the en-
-dorsements on N.s 20 & 21, and
the preceding Month.
The date by calculation is
17.th December 1795, a date
which corresponds with
the fact of these Ambassa-
-dors being at Madrapt in
that Months Year
If therefore the date of the
Firmaun in the endorse-
-ments be right, the Sultau-
-ns date must be wrong

this was made. As the Ambassadors were known to have left Warangal on the 6th of December, whereas full time in the interval between the date of the letter and the date of the endorsements (34 Days) for them to have reached Serringapatam. This circumstance therefore added to the indication, which the contents of the letter No 20 & 21 afford, that those Ambassadors were the bearers of them, and the more to greater likelihood that the endorser should make the mistake of an unit for a ground, than that he should mistake not only a figure but a whole word prove beyond a doubt

13 The Sultanny date on No. 18 (as above stated) must from some circumstances be right That date is 6th Jauberee of the Year Shaud 1223 A. H. Muharrum

The Sultanny date on No. 20 & 21 is 16th Rehumanny of the Year Shaud, 1223 A. H. Muharrum

That is the latter date is 34 Days later than the former

If upon the Credit of the Mussulman date Vizr. Redjib 1211 the Saltanny date on the endorsement be supposed erroneous, to make it correspond with the Mussulman Date, it should have been, 16th Rehmmanny of the Year Horaunut 1224 A.N. Moharm

that the date of the endorsement was 1796. and not 1797, and that the Burbajaadors were the bearers.

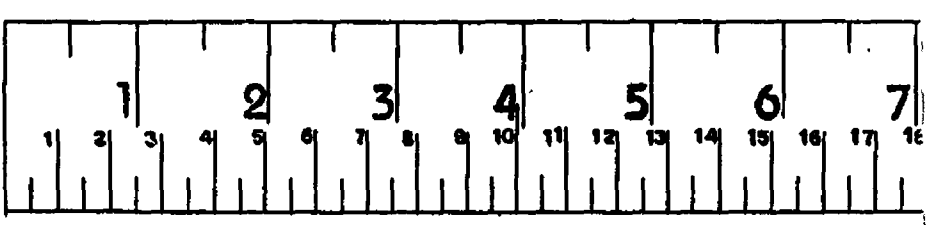
NB. The following dates are extracted from a memorandum of Tippoo Sultaun.

The Hostages left Seringapatam, 25th. February 1792. They entered Fort St. George on the 20th. May 1792, and left it on the 24th February 1794.

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1661.



In July 1801 General Junot was called on to
succeed the Count de Lauriston
from that period great Dissatisfaction
prevailed among st the Members of the
Naboth Family, a Repeal of Bonaparte
& his Signatures Authority was mani-
fested, and an irritating & insulting
Conduct on their part towards
his Signature. About the End of the Year
Rue Digna his first Secretary requested Leave
Divine Madame from Chesapeake, as
& the Government for an Exemption
that purpose. In January 1802 the Naboth
Family in Consequence of Bonaparte's Recommendation gave to
the Males of the Family the Option
of either returning from Chesapeake, or
of conforming to the usual Conditions

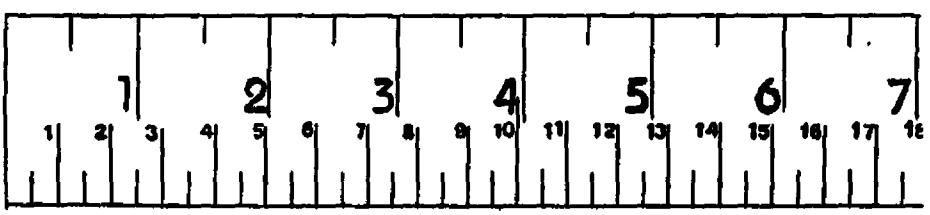
of Respect & Duty due to His Highness as the Sovereign Head of the Family & the Females the same Option was not given, & it is well known that such a Latitude would have been contrary to Usage in that Country to every Notion of Decorum & Propriety. Ally Hussein did not avail himself of his permission which he certainly might if he had not deemed it. Some days after Mr Abbot sent to Ally Hussein's Mother to demand restitution of the Official Seals of the late Resident which his Highness considered as part of the Insignia of his Dignity. It was on this occasion that Ally Hussein left his Mothers House, & went to reside in that of Paternal Aunt Sultana

Nigua Commonly called the Body Begun
Where he was believed by Lt. Cobbe in
the Situation he then stood and he
Doubts can even at this period be
reasonably entertained of his Safety
as it is known that neither he
Nabob nor any of his people had
Access to the House of the Body
Begun

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

2308.



Artillery.—Killed 2 Laſcars—Wounded 1 Corporal, 1 Gunner, 4 Matroſſes, 11 Guſh Laſcars.

H. M. 74th Regt.—Killed 1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File—Wounded 1 Lieutenant, 5 Serjeants, 1 Drummer and 41 Rank and File.

H. M. 78th Regt.—Killed 1 Serjeant and 8 Privates — Wounded 2 Serjeants, 5 Corporals and 31 Privates.

1ſt Bat. 2d Regt. Nat. Infantry — Killed 1 Drummer, 1 Sepoy Recruit—Wounded 3 Naiks, 9 Sepoys—Miſſing 1 Sepoy Recruit.

1ſt Bat. 3d Regt. Nat. Infantry—Killed 5 Sepoys — Wounded 1 Lieutenant, 2 Subedars, 1 Jemidar, 1 Havildar, 3 Naiks, 1 Drummer, 28 Sepoys.

1ſt Bat. 4th Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Killed 1 Havildar, 2 Sepoys — Wounded 1 Quarter Maſter Serjeant, 1 Naik, 28 Sepoys.

1ſt Bat. 8th Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Wounded 2 Drummers, 1 Sepoy—Miſſing 1 Sepoy.

1ſt Bat. 10th Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Killed 1 Jemidar, 1 Havildar, 2 Rank and File — Wounded 1 Subidar, 3 Rank and File—Miſſing 1 Rank and File.

2d Bat. 12th Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Killed 3 Sepoys—Wounded 1 Captain, 1 Havildar, and 7 Sepoys.

Officers Wounded. — Captain J. M. Vernon, 2d Bat. 12th Regt. Native Infantry. — Lieut. Langlands, H. M. 74th Regt. and Lieut. A. Turner, 1ſt Bat. 3d Reg. Native Infantry.

The Officer's Horſe killed, belonged to Lieut. J. J. Meredith, 4th Regiment Native Cavalry.

The Troops compoſing the Subſidiary Force of His Highneſs the Soubah of the Dekan.

3d Regt. Nat. Cavalry.—Killed 1 Farrier, 3 Horſes—Wounded 1 Serjeant Major, 1 Havildar, 1 Naik, 5 Troopers, and 3 Horſes.

6th Regt. Nat. Cavalry.—Killed 9 Horſes—Wounded 1 Lieutenant, 1 Naik, 3 Troopers, 1 Officer's and 2 Regimental Horſes—Miſſing 2 Horſes.

Artillery.—Killed 1 Horſe—Wounded 2 Captains, 1 Gunner, 2 Matroſſes, and 1 Firſt Tindal.

H. M. 94th. Regt.—Killed 2 Rank and File—Wounded 3 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 32 Rank and File—Miſſing 2 Rank and File.

2d Bat. 2d Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Killed 1 Havildar, 4 Sepoys. — Wounded 2 Naiks, 13 Sepoys.

1ſt Bat. 6th Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Wounded 1 Puckally.

2d Bat. 7th Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Wounded 1 Havildar, 1 Naik.

2d Bat. 9th Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Killed 3 Sepoys—Wounded 1 Havildar, 8 Sepoys.

1ſt Bat. 11th Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Killed 1 Sepoy—Wounded 10 Sepoys—Miſſing 1 Sepoy.

2d Bat. 11th Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Wounded 10 Sepoys.

Officers Wounded.—Captains Burke, and Dalrymple, of the Artillery.—Lieutenant Barnby, 6th Regiment Cavalry.—Lieutenants James Donald, John Robertſon, and Frederick Campbell, of His Majeſty's 94th Regiment.

Officer's Horſes Killed.—Captain Burke's—Wounded Brigade Major Conway's.

Abſtract of the Killed, Wounded and Miſſing.

	Europeans.			*Natives.*			*Horſes.*		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Miſſing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Miſſing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Miſſing.
The Hon. Maj. Gen. Wellesley's div of the Army,	13	101		21	93	4	6	3	9
The Troops compoſing the Subſidiary Force,	2	44	2	10	55	1	18	6	2
TOTAL	15	145	2	31	148	5	24	9	11

(Signed) B. BARCLAY, *Dept. Adjt. Gen. Myſore.*

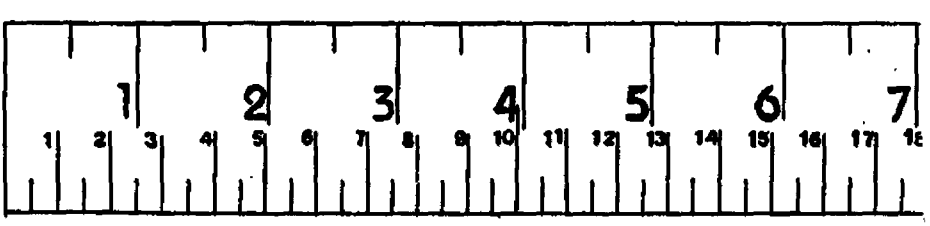
Publiſhed by Command of His Excellency
The Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council,
J. LUMSDEN, *Chief Sec. to the Govt.*

23058

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1071-88.



Return of the Killed and Wounded of His Majesty's and the Honble Company's Troops Composing a Detachment in advance of the Grand Army under the Command of Major General The Honble A. Wellesley in the Assault of the City of Ahmednuggur on the 8th August 1803. & on the 9th 10th & 11th Ditto during the Siege of the Fort of Ahmednuggur —

Camp at Ahmednuggur August 12th 1803	Killed										Wounded									
	Europeans					Natives					Europeans					Natives				
	Lieutenants	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Sergeants	Drummers	Rank & File	Subadars	Jemadars	Havildars	Naigues	Drummers	Rank & File	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Sergeants	Drummers	Rank & File	Subadars	Jemadars	Havildars	Naigues	Drummers	Rank & File
His Majesty 19th Light Dragoons												1										
Hon Company 5th Regt Nat Cavalry						1																
His Majesty's 74th Regiment			1		1							1				10						
His Majesty's 78th Regiment	2	1			1	10						1		1		39						1
1st Battalion 2nd Regt Nat Inf																			1			1
1st Battn 3rd Regt Nat Inf		1							1							1			2	1		4
1st Battn 8th Regt Nat Inf																			2			2
2d Battn 12th Regt Nat Inf																						5
1st Battn 13th Regt Nat Inf																			2			2
1st Battalion Pioneers																						1
Artillery						1										6						9
No 4 Co 1st Battn												2										1
1st Bn 5th Regt Nat Inf	1																					1
1st Bn 8th Regt Nat Inf										1												2
2d Bn 12th Regt Nat Inf										1										1		3
Pioneers 1st Battalion										1												
Total	2	2	-	1	1	12	-	-	1	1	-	10	-	2	-	1	-	58	1	-	7	3	-	139

Killed { Captain Grant 78th Regiment
Captain Lumbinstone 78th Do
Lieutenant Anderson 78th Do
Lieutenant Pitcairn 1st Bn 3d Regiment N. I.

Wounded { Lieutenant Wilson 74th Regiment
Lieutenants — Rees 78th Ditto

Signed R Barclay
D.J. Adjt Genl in Mysore

Return of the Killed & Wounded of the Regiments and Detachments of Troops Composing a detachment of the Army of the United States under the Command of Brevet Brigadier General James Wilkinson employed against the City of Ahmednuggur on the 8th day of August 1803

Total of Killed & Wounded —

Camp at Ahmednuggur August 12th 1803.

		Killed										Wounded											
		Europeans					Natives					Europeans						Natives					
		Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Sergeants	Drummers	Privates	Subadars	Jemadars	Havildars	Privates	Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Sergeants	Drummers	Privates	Subadars	Jemadars	Havildars	Privates	Drummers	Total
8th August 1803. On the Assault of the City of Ahmednuggur	Ho. Majs 19th Light Dragoons									1							1						
	Ho. Co. 5th Regiment Nat. Cavalry												1										
	Ho. Majs 74th Regiment			1		1							1				10						
	Ho. Majs 78th Regiment	2	1			1	10						1		1		39						
	1st Battalion 2d Regt Nat Inf																1			1			1
	1st Br 3d Regt Nat Inf		1						1		5						1		1	2	1		4
	1st Br 8th Regiment Nat Inf										2									2			2
	2d Br 12th Regt Nat Infantry																						3
	2d Br 18th Regt Nat Inf										1									2			1
	1st Battalion Pioneers																6						6
9th 10th & 11th August During the Siege of the Fort of Ahmednuggur	Artillery					1											2						1
	Ho. Majs 74th Regiment Nat Inf																						
	1st 7th 8th Regiment Nat Inf										1									1			2
	1st Br 8th Regiment Nat Inf																			1			1
	2d Br 12th Regiment Nat Inf										1												
	Pioneers 1st Battalion																						
	Total	2	2	.	1	1	12	.	.	1	1	.	10	.	2	.	1	.	58	1	.	23	.	138

Killed { Captain Grant 78th Regiment
Captain Humberstone 78th Do
Lieutenant Anderson 78th Do
Lieutenant Henderson 1st Bn 3d Regiment N. J

Wounded { Lieutenant Wilson 42d Regiment
Lieutenant Larkins 78th Do

Reynd C Barclay
D.Q. Mr. Genl in Canada

Return of the Killed, Wounded & Missing during the Siege of Barrosa under the Command of Lieut. Colonel Henry Browning on Barrosa the 30th August 1863.

		Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Rank & File	Drummers	Horses Killed	Horses Wounded	Horses Missing
Detachments of Artillery	Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Wounded	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2
	Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detachments 66th & 90th Regiment.	Killed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Wounded	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st Me 90th Regiments	Killed	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-
	Wounded	2	-	1	-	11	-	-	-
	Missing	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
1st Frandues Battalion	Killed	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	Wounded	-	-	-	2	15	-	-	1
	Missing	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total		3	-	3	2	45	-	-	5	2

N.B. Captain William Semple of His Majesty's 90th Reg. Killed on the 25th
Captains James Richardson of the 90th Reg. & Wounded on the 29th Inst
Captains L. McLaurin of the 90th Reg.

(Signed) J Beete
B Mc

Return of the Killed, Wounded & Missing during the Siege of Barrosa[illegible] under the Command of Lieut.t Colonel Henry Frazer Barrack the 30th August 1813.

		Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Staff	Sergeants	Drummers	Rank & File	Horses	Drummers	Rank & File
Detachment of 47th Regt	Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	Wounded	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-
	Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detachment 1st & 66th Regt	Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Wounded	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st & 87th Regiment	Killed	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
	Wounded	2	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
	Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
1st Grenadier Battalion	Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	Wounded	-	1	-	2	-	-	16	-	-	1
	Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total		3	-	3	2	-	-	45	-	5	2

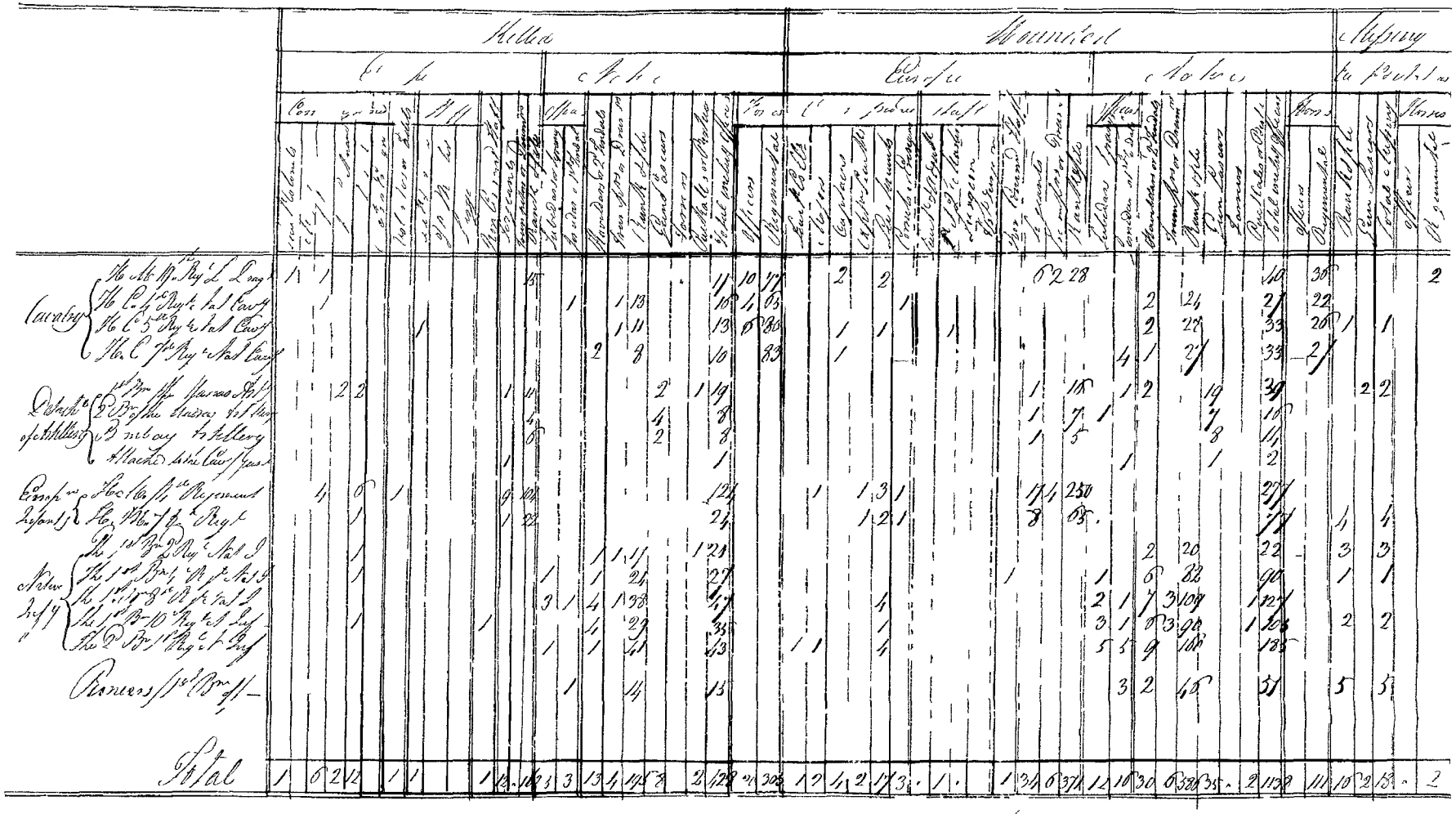
a. N.B. Captain William Semple of the 1st 87th Regt Killed on the 25th Inst.
Captain James Parkinson of the 1st 87th Regt
Captain L. M.Laurin of the 1st 87th Regt } Wounded on the 29th Inst.

[Signed] J Bate
B Adc.

List of Officers Killed and Wounded

Corps	Names	Killed or wounded	Remarks
	Lt Col Maxwell	Killed	Commanding the Cavalry
	Capt R Boyle	do	
	Capt Cathcart	Wounded	
	" Lake	do	
	Lieut Wilson	do	
	" Young	do	
1st Native Cavalry	Capt H. Mackay	Killed	Agent for Public Cattle
	Cornt Mundell	Wounded	
	Capt Cafebrooke	do	
3rd Native Cav.	Lieut Broome	Killed	Adjutant
	" Mycleod	Wounded	2d Master
1st Nat Cavalry	" Darke	do	
	Capt Mc Gregor	do	
	Lieut Lyon	Killed	
1st Bn Artillery	" Fowler	do	
	Lieut Lindsay	do	
	" Firth	do	
	Capt 2d Lt Lane	do	
	" Dyce	do	
	" Mallock	do	Paymaster of the Regiment
	Lieut Maxwell	do	
	Lieut Campbell	do	
	" Jno Campbell	do	
	" Grant	do	
	" Mc Com	do	
78th Highlanders	" Campbell	do	
	" Moore	do	
	Assistant Surgeon Fin	do	
	Major Simpson	Wounded	Not on the Strength but Commanding Foot Artillery
	Capt Lt Moore	do	
	Lieut Allen	do	
	" Hayes	do	
	" Shaw	do	
	Ensign Seaman	do	
	Lieut Douglas	Killed	
78th Highlanders	Capt Mc Kenzie	Wounded	
	Lieut Finlock	do	
	Lasken	do	
	Ensign Bethune	do	
1st 18th Nat. Infantry	Lieutenant Brown	Killed	Acting Adjutant
1st 19th Nat. Infantry	Lieutenant Mayor	do	
	Lieut Dame	Wounded	
	" Low	do	
1st Bn 8th Nat. Inf	" Saunders	do	
	" Burgraves	do	
1st Bn 16th Nat. Inf.	Lieut Burges	Killed	
	Captain	Wounded	
	Lieut Mackeod	do	
2d Bn 13th Nat. Inf.	Major Mc Cully	do	
	Lieut Bowdler	do	
	" Tinney	do	
	" Smith	do	
	" Ozes	do	

Return of the Killed Wounded & Missing of the Detachment under the Command of Major General the Honorable Arthur Wellesley in the Battle of the 23d Sept 1803 against the Army of Dowlut Rao Sindiah on Tuesday 23d Sept 1803



Sept 23d R Barclay
Deputy Adjt Genl to Army

List of Officers Killed and Wounded

Corps	Names	Killed Wounded	Remarks
	Lieut Col Maxwell	Killed	Commanding the Cavalry
	Capt R Bird	do	
4th Regt	Capt Hamilton	Wounded	
	" Tate	do	
	Lieutenants Nelson	do	
	Young	do	
1st Cavalry	Capt Fitzgerald	Killed	Aid for Public Duties
	Lieut Hendricks	Wounded	
	Capt Gilmore	do	
2nd Cavalry	Lieut Bonnie	Killed	Aid on Staff
	" Macleod	Wounded	Brigade Major
	" Darke	do	
3rd Cavalry	Capt Hon Mac Bean	do	
	Capt De Hart	Killed	
	" Fowler	do	
1st Battery	Lieut Lindsay	do	
	" Grant	do	
	Capt De Lytone	do	
	" J Dyer	do	
	" R Macleod	do	Paymaster of the Regiment
	Lieut Maxwell	do	
	Lieutenants Campbell	do	
	" John Campbell	do	
	" Sage	do	
	" R Nelson	do	
	" L Campbell	do	
4th Regt	" McMorris	do	
	Volunteer Fraser	do	Aide on Mr Maxwells Staff Appointment for an Indian
	Major Swinton	Wounded	
	Capt Lt A Moore	do	
	Lieut J A Allen	do	
	" Mc Mund	do	
	" Mc Keawe	do	
	Ensign B Harrison	do	
	Lieut J Douglas	Killed	
	Capt Lt D C McKenzie	Wounded	
5th Regt	Lieut J Thurlow	do	
	" Larkin	do	
	Ensign J B Thurlow	do	Acting Aid de Camp
1st Bn 2nd Battn Infantry	Lieut Brown	Killed	
1st Bn 1st Battn Inf	Lieut Mercer	do	
	Lieut Dance	Wounded	
1st Bn 2nd Battn Inf	" Fair	do	
	" Hamilton	do	
	Degreaves	do	
1st Bn 10th Battn Inf	Lieut Bonnie	Killed	
	Taylor	Wounded	
	Lieut Col Macleod	do	
	Major McCally	do	
2nd Bn 12th Battn Inf	Lieut Browder	do	
	" Harvey	do	
	" Lieut	do	
	" De Cres	do	

A Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Detachment under the Command of Major General the Honorable Arthur Wellesley at the Battle of Assaye against the Army of Dowlat Rao Sindia on Tuesday 23 Sept 1803

| | Killed | | |

Return of the Killed and Wounded of His Majesty's & the Honble Company's Troops under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt from the 21st September to 14th October 1803

	Killed												Wounded											
	European						Native						European						Native					
	Captain	Lieutenant	Ensigns	Corporals	Privates	Total	Lascars	Pioneers	Pioneers	Troops	Privates	Total	Captain	Lieut.s	Ensigns	Sergeants	Privates	Total	Lascars	Pioneers	Pioneers	Troops	Privates	Total
Detachment of Bengal Artillery														1			1	1						
His Majesty's 22d Regiment 26th September																	1	1						
14 October				1	1								1				3	4						
1st Division Madras European Regiment																								
1st Battalion 20th Bengal Regiment 1st October				1	1										1		4	5			1		1	2
(2 Do. 20 Do. 1 Do																							4	4
Do Do											3	3												
1st Battalion 9th Madras Regt Native Infantry 24th Sept																					1		1	2
Do 2 Battalions Do Do 1st October											1	1							1			1	1	4
1st Battalion Madras Regt Native Infantry 14 October																							1	1
1st Battalion Madras Regt Native Infantry 24 Sept																								
1st October																							1	1
14 October													1				1	2	1				1	4
Total	"	"	"	"	2	2	"	"	"	"	4	4	2	1	1	"	13	17	1	2	3	1	23	30

Captain Hurlstone of His Ms 22d Regiment
Captain Kenny of the 1st Battn 9th Madras Regt
Lieut. Faulkner of the Bengal Artillery

[signed] George Harcourt
Lieutenant Colo Comg Jaitwa Attack

Return of the Killed and Wounded of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Troops under the Command of Lieut. Colonel Harcourt, from the 24th September to 4th October 1803.—

	Killed												Wounded											
	European						Native						European						Native					
	Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Cadets	Sergeants	Rank & File	Subadars	Jemadars	Havildars	Naigues	Gunners &c	Total	Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Cadets	Sergeants	Total	Subadars	Jemadars	Havildars	Naigues	Gunners &c	Total
Detachment of Bengal Artillery — — —

Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing on the Corps composing the Subsidiary Force at the Siege of Ahmednuggur. -

1st Bn 6th Regt - 1 Rank and file Killed - 1 Drummer 4 Rank and file wounded —
Detachment Corps of Pioneers - 1 Buckallie Killed 1 Pioneer Wounded. -

Total 2 Killed 6 Wounded
Camp. 3 Miles S of Ahmednuggur 26th October. 1803 -

(Signed) J Colebrooke
Dy Asst Genl Subsidiary Force

True Copy
Signed R. Barclay
Dy Asst Genl in Mysore

No. 1176 of Killed and Wounded in the Corps of Engineers composing the Advancing Force at the Siege of Fort Pulaski (6)

1st Battn. 6th Regiment. 1 Sergt and file Killed - 1 Drummer 4 Rank and file wounded

Detachment Corps of Pioneers - 1 Private Killed 1 Pioneer wounded

Total 2 Killed & Wounded

Camp 3 Miles S.E. Signed Robertson
Fort Pulaski 21st Oct 1862 D. Adj. Gen. Land Forces

True Copy
Signed H. Barclay
D. Adj. Gen. Engineers

Return of the Killed Wounded and Missing of the Troops under the Command of Major General the Honorable Arthur Wellesley, on the 23d November, 1803, on the Action, on the Plains of Argaum, with the United Armies of Dowlut Rao Scindea and the Rajah of Berar Commanded by the Mahratta, and Mannoo Bappoo brother to the Rajah of Berar

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The Troops composing the Honorable Major General Wellesley's Division of the Army

H. M. 19th Lt Dgs	Wounded 1 Quarter Master, and 5 Privates
H. C. 5th Regt N. Cavy	Killed 1 Trooper, 1 Officers and 1 Regimental Horse
	Wounded 1 Trooper, 1 Horse - Missing 6 Horses
H. C. 5th Regt N. Cavy	Killed 1 Horse
H. C. 7th Regt N. Cavy	Killed 3 Horses, Wounded 2 Horses Missing 1 Trooper 3 Horses
Artillery	Killed 2 Lascars
	Wounded 1 Corporal 1 Gunner 4 Matrosses, 11 Gun Lascars
H. M. 74th Regt	Killed 1 Serjeant - 3 Rank and File -
	Wounded 1 Lieutenant 5 Serjeants 1 Drummer 4 1 Rank & File
H. M. 78th Regt	Killed 1 Serjeant and 8 Privates
	Wounded 2 Serjeants 5 Corporals and 31 Privates
1st Bn 2d Regt N.I.	Killed 1 Drummer 1 Sepoy 1 Sepoy Reserve
	Wounded 3 Naigues 9 Sepoys - Missing 1 Sepoy Reserve
1st Bn 3d Regt N.I.	Killed 5 Sepoys
	Wounded 1 Lieutenant, 2 Subs 1 Jem 1 Hav 3 Naigs 1 Drum & 22 Rk
1st Bn 4th Regt N.I.	Killed 1 Havildar, 2 Sepoys
	Wounded 1 Qut Mast Serjeant 1 Naigue, 28 Sepoys
1st Bn 8th Regt N.I.	Wounded 2 Drummers 1 Sepoy - Missing 1 Sepoy
1st Bn 10th Regt N.I.	Killed 1 Jemedar, 1 Havildar, 2 Rank & File
	Wounded 1 Subedar 3 Rank & File - Missing 1 Rank & File
2d Bn 12th Regt N.I.	Killed 3 Sepoys
	Wounded 1 Captain, 1 Havildar & 7 Sepoys -

Officers Wounded Capt J. M Vernon 2d Bn 12th Regt N I
Lieutenant Langlands H M 74th Regt and
Lieutenant A Invener 1st Bn 2d Regt N I -
The Officers Horse Killed belonged to Lieut J. I Meredith 4th Regiment Native Cavalry

The Troops Composing the Subsidiary Force of His Highness the Soubah of the Deckan

The 3d Regt & Corps Killed 1 Farrier, 3 Horses, Wounded 1 Serjeant Major, — 1 Havildar 1 Naigue, 5 Troopers, & 3 Horses —

The 6th Regt N Corps Killed 9 Horses, Wounded 1 Lieutenant, 1 Naigue, 3 Troopers 1 Officers & 2 Regimental Horses — Missing 2 Horses —

Artillery Killed 1 Horse, Wounded 2 Captains, 1 Gunner, 2 Matrosses and 1 Lascar Tindal

H. M. 94th Regt Killed 2 Ranks and Files, Wounded 3 Lieutenants — — 1 Serjeant — 1 Drummer, 32 Ranks & Files Missing 2 Ranks & Files

The 2d Bn 2d Regt N I Killed 1 Havildar, 4 Sepoys Wounded 2 Naigues — 12 Sepoys

The 1st Bn 6th Regt N I Wounded 1 Pauchally

The 2d Bn 1st Regt N I Wounded 1 Havildar, 1 Naigue

The 2d Bn 9th Regt N I Killed 3 Sepoys — Wounded 1 Havildar, 8 Sepoys —

The 1st Bn 11th Regt N I Killed 1 Sepoy — Wounded 10 Sepoys — Missing 1 Sepoy —

The 2d Bn 3rd Regt N I Wounded 10 Sepoys —

Officers Wounded Capt Burke, and Dalrymple of the Artillery — Lieut Bamby 6th Regt Cavy — Lieutenants James — Donald, John Robertson & Freeb Campbell of H. M. 94th Regiment —

Officers Horses Killed, Capt Burke's — Wounded 1 Brig Maj Conway's

Abstract of the Killed, Wounded and Missing —

	Europeans			Natives			Horses		
	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Killed	Wounded	Missing
The Honble Major Genl Wellesley's division of the Army	13	101	"	21	93	4	6	3	9
The Troops Composing the Subsidiary Force	2	44	2	10	55	1	18	6	2
Total	15	145	2	31	148	5	24	9	11

/ Signd / R Barclay

Deputy Adjt Genl Mysore

Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Troops under the Command of Major General the Hon^ble Arthur Wellesley on the 23^d November 1803 in the Action on the Plains of Argaum, with the Mixed Armies of Dowlut Rao Scindea and the Rajah of Berar Commanded by the Mahratta and Mannie Bappoo Both for the Rajah of Berar —

The Troops Composing the 1^st Brig^de Maj^r Gen^l Wellesleys Division of the Army

H.M. 19^th L^t Drag^s	Wounded 1 Quarter Master and 5 Private
H.C. 4^th Reg^t N.C.	Killed 1 Trooper, 1 Officers and 1 Regimental Horses
	Wounded 1 Trooper, 1 Horse, Missing 6 Horses
H.C. 5^th Reg^t N.C.	Killed 1 Horse
H.C. 7^th Reg^t N.C.	Killed 3 Horses, Wounded 2 Horses, Missing 1 Trooper, 3 Horses
Artillery	Killed 2 Lascars
	Wounded 1 Corporal 1 Gunner 4 Matrosses 11 Gun Lascars
H.M. 74^th Reg^t	Killed 1 Sergeant 3 Rank and File
	Wounded 1 Lieutenant 5 Sergeants 1 Drummer 41 Rank and File
H.M. 78^th Reg^t	Killed 1 Sergeant and 2 Private
	Wounded 2 Sergeants 5 Corporals and 31 Privates
1^st B^n 2^d Reg^t N.I.	Killed 1 Drummer 1 Sepoy 1 Sepoy Recruit
	Wounded 3 Naigues 7 Sepoys Missing 1 Sepoy Recruit
1^st B^n 3^d Reg^t N.I.	Killed 3 Sepoys
	Wounded 1 Lieutenant 2 Sub^s 1 Jem^r 1 Havr 3 Naigues 1 Drum^r 12 Sepoys
1^st B^n 4^th Reg^t N.I.	Killed 1 Havildar 2 Sepoys
	Wounded 1 2^d Lieut^t 1 Naigue 24 Sepoys
1^st B^n 9^th Reg^t N.I.	Wounded 2 Drummers 1 Sepoy Missing 1 Sepoy
1^st B^n 10^th Reg^t N.I.	Killed 1 Jemadar 1 Havildar 2 Rank and File
	Wounded 1 Subidar 3 Rank and File Missing 1 Rank & File
2 B^n 12^th Reg^t N.I.	Killed 3 Sepoys
	Wounded 1 Captain 1 Havaldar and 7 Sepoys —

Officers Wounded Captain J. M. Vernon 2 B^n 12^th Reg^t N.I.
Lieut. Langlands H.M. 74^th Reg^t and
Lieut. A. Sweiner 1^st B^n 3^d Reg^t N.I.

Two Officers Horse Killed belonging to Lieut. J. Meredith 4^th Reg^t Native Cavalry —

The Troops composing the Subsidiary Force of His Highness the Soubah of the Deccan

The 3d Regt N.C. Killed 1 Farrier 3 Horses Wounded 1 Serjeant Major 1 Havaldar 1 Naigue 3 Troopers and 3 Horses

The 6th Regt N.C. Killed 2 Horses Wounded 1 Lieutenant 1 Naigue 3 Troopers - 1 Officers and 2 Regimental Horses Missing 2 Horses

Artillery Killed 1 Horse. Wounded 2 Captains 1 Gunner 2 Matrosses and 1 Syce Service.

H.M. 84th Regt Killed 2 Rank and File Wounded 3 Lieutenants 1 Serjeant 1 Drummer 32 Rank and File Missing 2 Rank and File

The 2d B.N. Regt N.I. Killed 1 Havaldar 4 Sepoys Wounded 2 Naigues 13 Sepoys

The 1st B. 6th Regt N.I. Wounded 1 Duckally

The 2d B.N. Regt N.I. Wounded 1 Havaldar 1 Naigue

The 2d B.N. Regt N.I. Killed 3 Sepoys Wounded 1 Havaldar 8 Sepoys

The 1st B.N. Regt N.I. Killed 1 Bullock Wounded 10 Sepoys Missing 1 Bullock

The 2d B.N. Regt N.I. Wounded 10 Sepoys -

Officers Wounded Capt Burke and Dalrymple of the Artillery Lieut Barnby 6th Regt Cavy Lieut Jas Donald, John Robertson and Fredk Campbell of H.M. 84th Regiment -

Officers Horses Killed Capt Burke Wounded 1 B.N. Major Conways -

Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing

	Europeans			Natives			Horses		
	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Killed	Wounded	Missing
The Honble Major Gen'l Wellesley's division of the Army	13	101	-	21	93	4	6	3	9
The Troops composing the Subsidiary Force	2	44	2	10	53	1	18	6	2
Total	15	145	2	31	146	5	24	9	11

(Signed) A. Barclay

D.J. Adjt Genl Mysore

Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Troops under the Command of Major General the Honble Arthur Wellesley from the 6th to the 15th of December 1809, inclusive, during the Siege and on the Storm of Garoul Ghur -

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The Troops composing the Honble Major General Wellesley's Division of the Army

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1st Battn 74th Regt Wounded - 1 Corporal
1 " 78th Regt Wounded 1 Private
1st Battn 12th Regt No 1 Wounded 4 Sepoys
1st Battn 9th Regt No 1 Wounded 2 Sepoys
1st Battn 8th Regt No 2 Wounded 2 Sepoys
1st Battn 10th Regt No 2 Killed 1 Havildar 1 Sepoy Missing

The

The Troops composing the Subsidiary Force serving with His Highness the Soubah of the Deckan

Artillery - Killed 1 Matross

Wounded 1 Corporal 1 Matross, and 2 Gun Lascars

H. M. 94th Regt. Killed 3 Rank and File

Wounded 2 Serjeants, and 51 Rank and file

2nd Bn. 2nd Regt. Wounded 2 Sepoys

1st Bn. 8th Regt. Killed 1 Sepoy. Wounded 5 Sepoys

2nd Bn. 9th Regt. Killed 1 Lindmand and 2 Sepoys

Wounded 1 Lieut. 1 Havildar and 18 Sepoys

2nd Bn. 9th Regt. Killed 1 Sepoy. Wounded 2 Sepoys

1st Bn. 11th Regt. Killed 2 Sepoys. Wounded 1 Lieut. Colonel, and 6 Sepoys. Missing one Sepoy

2nd Bn. 11th Regt. Killed 1 Sepoy. Wounded 1 Havildar and 6 Sepoys

Pioneers Wounded 1 Corporal. Missing 1 Private

N.B. Officers - Killed, Lieut. Young of the 2nd Bn. 2nd Regt. Native Infantry

Wounded, Lieut. Colonel Henry, Commanding 1st B. 11th Regiment of Native Infantry - and Lieut. Carlby of the 2nd Bn. 7th Regt. N. I.

Horse Guards

Abstract of Killed, Wounded and Missing

	Europeans			Natives		
	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Killed	Wounded	Missing
The British Major Genl. Medows's Division 2 Regts.	—	2	—	5	3	1
The Troops composing the Subsidy Force	5	57	—	4	42	2
Total	5	59	—	9	51	3

Camp at Periapatna
16th December 1793

Signed R Barclay
Dpty Adjt. Genl. Mysore

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops under the Command of Major General the Honble A. Wellesley from the 8th of the 15th of December 1803 inclusive, during the Siege & on the Storm of Gawilghur

The Troops composing the Honble Major Genl Wellesley's Division of the Army.

His Majs 74th Regiment Wounded - 1 Corporal
His Majs 78th Regiment Wounded 1 Private
The 1st Brigade Regt N.I. Wounded 4 Sepoys
The 1st Br 3 Regt N.I Wounded 2 Sepoys
The 1st Br 2nd Regt N.I Wounded 3 Sepoys
The 1st Br 10th Regt N.I Killed - 1 Havildar 1 Sepoy Missing

The Troops composing the Subsidiary Force serving with His Highness the Soubahdar Deccan

Artillery Killed 1 Artificer
Wounded 1 Corporal 1 Artificer 2 Gun Lascars
His Majs 74th Regt Killed 3 Rank & File Wounded 2 Serjeants + 57 Rank & File.
2d Br 2 Regt Wounded 2 Sepoys
1st Br 6th Regt Killed 1 Sepoy Wounded 5 Sepoys
2d Br 1st Regt Killed 1 Gun Lascar 1 and 2 Sepoys
Wounded 1 Lieutenant 1 Havildar 16 Sepoys
2d Br 8th Regt Killed - 1 Sepoy Wounded 2 Sepoys
1st Br 11th Regt Killed 2 Sepoys Wounded 1 Lieut Colonel and 6 Sepoys - Missing one Sepoy
2d Br 11th Regt Killed 1 Sepoy Wounded 1 Havildar and 2 Sepoys -

Pioneers

Pioneers Wounded / Prisoners - Missing / Casualties -

No 3 Officers Killed Lieut Gosney of the 2d Bn 1st Regt No 2
Wounded Lieut Col Harry Commanding 1st Bn 1st Regt
& Five Sappers and
Lieutenant Barclay of the 2d Bn 1st Regt No 2

	European			Natives		
	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Killed	Wounded	Missing
Head Quarters & Four Companies 1st Battalion	"	2	-	1	9	1
Five Companies 2d Battalion	5	57	-	7	42	2
Total	5	59	-	8	51	3

Camp at Peiawar
16th December 1863

Signed R Barclay
Lieut 2d Bn 1st Regt

General Return of the Killed Wounded and Missing of a Division of the Army under the Command of Major General D. Campbell.

Camp near Hannamsaugur 31st December 1803.	Killed									Wounded									Missing	
	Lieutenant	Master Mar.	Sergeants	Corporals	Privates	Gun Lascar	Total	Horses Officers	Horses Regimt.	Captains	Dy. Master	Sergeants	Corporals	Privates	Total	Horses Officers	Horses Regimt.	Officers	Regimt.
His Majesty's 22nd L. D.	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	2	1	1	1	1	8	12	1	32	"	34
1st Regiment Native Cavalry	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
2nd Regiment Native Cavalry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	3	"	7	"	4
Total	"	"	"	"	1	1	2	"	2	1	1	1	1	11	15	1	39	"	40

List of Officers Wounded

Captain Robert Travers } His Majs 22nd L. D.
2d Master Richd. Ashton }

Officer Horse Wounded Captain C. Ross His Majs 22nd L. D.

By Order Signed P. Hargrave
Major of Brigade

General Return of the Killed, Wounded & Missing of a Division of the Army under the Command of Major General Campbell. —

Camp near Nannamow August 31st 1803.	Killed									Wounded								Missing			
								Horses									Horses				
	Captains	2d Masters	Sergeants	Corporals	Privates	Gun Lascars	Total	Offrs	Rank	Ca Offrs	2d Masters	Sergeants	Corporal	Privates	Total	Offrs	Rank	Offrs	Rank		
His Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons					1		1		2	1	1	1	1	8	12	1	32		3	4	
1st Regiment Native Cavalry						1	1													2	
2d Regiment Native Cavalry														3	3		7			6	
Total	"	"	"	"	1	1	2	"	2	1	1	1	1	11	15	1	39			10	

List of the Officers Wounded.

Capt Robert Evans
2d Master Rutherford Arbuthnot } Both 22d L.D.

Officers Non Wounded Captain 1 Rest 1 Both 22d Light Dragoons.

By order signed P. Margrave
Major of Brigade

Return of Killed Wounded and Missing of the Troops under the Command of the Honorable Major General Wellesley on the Action near Munkaeser on the 5th February 1804.

Corps.		Europeans				Natives							
		Sgts.	Trumpeters	Horses	Rank & File	Subedars	Jemadars	Havildars	Naigues	Trumpeters	Farriers	Privates	Horses
His Majesty's 19th Light Dragoons	Killed	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Wounded	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
	Missing	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
4th Regiment Native Cavalry	Killed	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Wounded	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1
	Missing	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5th Regiment Native Cavalry	Killed	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
	Wounded	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Missing	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
7th Regiment Native Cavalry	Killed	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1
	Wounded	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Missing	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Total	"	"	"	2	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	5

N.B. * The Man and Horse returned Killed Dead of Fatigue.

(Signed) Colin Campbell
Acting Brigade Major

Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Troops under the Command of the Honorable Major General Wellesley in the Action near Munkaiser on the 5th February 1804 —

Corps.		Europeans: Serjeants	Europeans: Drummers & Fifers	Europeans: Rank & File	Natives: Subadars	Natives: Jemadars	Natives: Havildars	Natives: Nagues	Natives: Drummers & Fifers	Natives: Troopers	Natives: Grooms	Horses
His Majestys 19th Light Dragoons	Killed	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Wounded	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3
	Missing	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
4th Regiment Native Cavalry	Killed	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Wounded	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1
	Missing	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5th Regiment Native Cavalry	Killed	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"
	Wounded	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Missing	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1st Regiment Native Cavalry	Killed	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1
	Wounded	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Missing	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Total	"	"	"	2	"	1	"	"	"	1	5

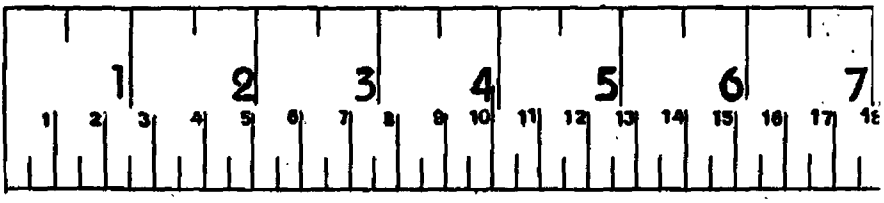
N.B. The Man and Horse returned Killed Camp of Tatyque

Signed Colin Campbell
Acting Brigade Major

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1023.



Statement shewing the Number of Troops that will remain in the different Divisions of the Army for Field Service. Adjt. Generals Office January 1803.

Corps	No. of Companies or Troops	Staff: Colonels	Staff: Lieut. Colonels	Staff: Majors	Staff: Captains	Staff: Lieuts. & Cornets	Staff: Ensigns	Staff: Adjutants	Staff: Quarter Masters	Staff: Surgeons	Staff: Mates	Staff: Sergeants	Staff: Trumpeters or Drummers	Staff: Farriers or 2nd Farriers	Staff: Sergeants	Staff: Corporals and Privates	Staff: Pioneers	Staff: Artificers	Staff: Drummers Horse and Foot	Staff: Privates Horse and Foot	Staff: Total
The Centre Division.																					
His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons	1				1		1	1		1					4		1	2	68		57
Body Guard	1						2		1			1	1	3	2	0	2	3		132	150
Detach of Artillery													3	2	1	2	1	2	30	45	
His Majesty's 33rd Foot	5			1	2		5								20		5	10	201		
His Majesty's 80th D°	7		1	1	2	1	15	3	1			2			34		9	10	582		
1st Battalion 1st Regiment	10		1	1	4		9	1	1		1	1	10	10	1	50	19	10		892	
1st D° 9th D°	3				1		2						5	4		15	9	3		351	
2nd D° 14th D°	10		1	1	3		10		1			1	10	10	2	50	20	10		957	
1st D° 16th D°	10	1	1		3	1	10	2	1		1		9	10	2	54	19	10		952	
1st D° 18th D°	10		1	1	4		9	1	1		1	1	10	10	1	50	20	10		935	
European Invalids	1														48		16		87		
Native D°	12				2		1		1				97	63	5	242	30			935	
Total	70	1	5	5	22	2	64	8	7	1	3	6	145	112	120	529	151	78	1040	5250	215
The Southern Division.																					
1st Battalion Artillery	1				1		2						3	4	5	6	2	5	56	91	
His Majesty's 12th Regiment Foot	10			2	4		12	4	1	1	1	2			52		22		620		
2nd Battalion 1st Regiment	10			1	3	1	12		1			1	10	11	1	58	20	10		952	
2nd D° 6th D°	10			1	3	1	11		1			1	10	10		59	20	10		954	
1st D° 7th D°	10				4		10		1			1	10	10	2	53	20	10		958	
2nd D° 13th D°	10		1		2		11		1			1	10	10	1	56	20	10		953	
2nd D° 16th D°	10		1	1	4		10		1			1	10	10	1	51	20	10		950	
Native Invalids	3				1		1						32	16	2	71	5			269	
Total	64		2	5	22	2	69	4	6	1	1	7	85	71	64	354	129	55	684	5122	
The Northern Division.																					
Detach of Artillery													1	4	1	2	2	3	15	30	
1st Division Madras European Regiment	6			1	5	1	15	3	1	1	1	1			24		12	12	298		
2nd Battalion 9th Regiment	10		1	1	3	1	10		1			1	10	10	2	57	20	10		955	
1st D° 9th D°	7		1	1	2	1	9		1			1	6	6	2	47	14	9		616	
1st D° 15th D°	10		1		3		9		1		1		10	10	2	55	19	10		930	
2nd D° 17th D°	10		1		2	1	9	1	1			1	10	10	2	50	20	10		957	
1st D° 19th D°	10			1	3	1	9		1		1		10	10	2	50	20	10		955	
European Invalids	2														10		4		26		
Native D°	5				1	1							25	17	2	94	8	3		421	
Total	60		4	4	19	6	61	4	6	1	3	4	72	67	47	363	119	67	331	4774	

Hyore

Continued..

Corps.

Corps.	Staff: Sergeants Majors	Colonels	Lieut. and Colonels	Majors	Captains	Captain Lieutenants	Lieutenants	Cornets & Ensigns or Ensigns	Adjutants	Quarter Masters	Surgeons	Assistant Surgeons	Sergeants or Serjeants	Surveyors or Assistants	Serjeants	Corporals or 2nds do	Drums and Fifes	Buglers	Privates Rank and File	Natives Rank and File	Horses.
In Mysore.																					
A small detail of Artillery																					
His Majesty's Scots Regiment de Meuron	10		2	1	5	1	17	4	1	1	1	1			53		22	20	560		
1st Battalion 5th Regiment	10		1	1	4		10		1		1		10	10	1	56	20	10		912	
1st do 1st do 5th Bombay Regiment	10		1	1	2	1	10	2	1			1	10	10	2	50	17	10		756	
1st do do 13th Regiment	10			1	2	1	9		1			1	9	10	2	57	20	14		930	
1st do do 14th do	10		1		3	1	11	1	1			1	10	9	1	58	20	14		950	
Total	50		5	4	16	4	57	7	5	1	2	4	39	39	59	221	99	68	560	3548	
In the Provinces of Malabar & Canara																					
The 1st Battalion Bombay Artillery	2				2	1	2	2	1				5	16	12	10	4	11	185	443	
His Majesty's 77th Regiment Foot	10		1	1	4		12	3	1	1	1	2			52		22	20	689		
His Majesty's 80th do do	3				1		4								17		12	3	225		
The Bombay Europeans Regiment	12			2	5		24	7	1	1	1	2			48		23	24	281		
1st Battalion 2nd Bombay Regiment	10			1	3	1	10	3			1	1	10	10	2	51	20	10		931	
2nd do do 2nd Ditto	10		1		3		10	3	1			1	10	9	2	50	20	10		880	
2nd do do 3rd Ditto	10		1		3		10	3	1		1	1	9	9	1	50	20	10		921	
1st do do 4th Ditto	10			1	3		10	4	1		1	1	9	10	2	45	20	10		662	
2nd do do 4th Ditto	10		1	1	4		10	3	1			1	10	10	2	50	20	10		766	
2nd do do 5th Ditto	10		1	1	3		10	3	1			1	10	10	2	50	20	10		892	
1st do do 8th Ditto	10		1	1	3	1	8	2	1			1	10	10	2	50	20	10		646	
2nd do do 8th Ditto	10		1		4		10	2	1			1	10	10	2	49	10	10		637	
The Corps of Bombay Pioneers	4				1		2					1		4	4	12		8		445	
Total	111		7	8	39	3	122	35	10	2	5	13	83	98	148	424	249	146	1380	7233	
In the ceded Country																					
A small detail of the 73rd Regiment					1							1			3		2	2	50		
The 1st Battalion 17th Regiment N.I.	10			1	3		11		1		1		10	10	2	55	20	10		957	
The 2nd do do 15th Ditto	10			1	3	1	10		1			1	10	10	2	52	19	10		919	
The 2nd do do 19th Ditto	10		1	1	4		9		1			1	10	12	2	60	19	12		955	
Total	30		1	3	11	1	30		3		1	3	30	32	9	167	60	34	50	2831	

(C) N.B. The small details of Invalid Artillery stationed in the different Provinces not included.

D Smith
Major General

Memorandum of Officers included in the foregoing Statement not present with their Corps.

Sindh Division.

- 30th Regt Foot — 2 Captains & 1 Lieutenant absent on leave & Staff Duty & 1 Lieutenant Sick on leave.
- 1st Battn 1st Regt — 1 Major & 1 Captain Absent on Staff Duty
- 2nd Do 14th Do — 1 Lieutenant Colonel on Furlough to Europe & 1 Captain & 1 Lieutenant on Service to the Eastward.
- 1st Do 18th Do — 1 Lieutenant Colonel 1 Captain & 1 Lieutenant absent on Staff Duty.

Southern Division.

- 1st Battn Artillery — 1 Captain Absent on Sick Certificate.
- 12th Regt Foot — 1 Major absent on Staff Duty.
- 2nd Battn 1st Regt — 1 Captain absent on Field Service.
- 2nd Do 6th Do — 1 Captain absent on Staff Duty & 1 Captain & Captain Lieutenant Absent on Command.
- 1st Do 7th Do — 1 Lieutenant absent on Staff Duty.
- 2nd Do 13th Do — 1 Captain & 1 Lieutenant Absent on Staff Duty & 1 Lieutenant on leave to Bombay.
- 2nd Do 16th Do — 2 Captains absent on Staff Duty

Northern Division.

- The 1st Dn H. M. Regt — 2 Captains Absent on Staff Duty.
- 2nd Battn 8th Regt — 1 Lieutenant Colonel 2 Captains & 2 Lieutenants Absent on Staff Duty.
- 1st Do 9th Do — 1 Major 1 Captain & 1 Captain Lieutenant absent on Staff Duty.
- 1st Do 15th Do — 1 Lieutenant Absent on Staff Duty.
- 1st Do 19th Do — 1 Captain Absent, on Field Service.

Mysore.

- Regt De Meuron — 1 Lieutenant Colonel Absent commanding Pondicherry.
- 1st Battn 5th Regt — 1 Major on Service to the Eastward & 1 Captain Absent on Staff Duty.
- 1st Do 5th Do Regt — 1 Lieutenant Colonel absent on leave & 2 Captains absent on Staff Duty.
- 1st Do 14th Regt — 1 Captain Absent commanding Cadet Company.

In the Presidency of Madras & Ceylon.

- Bombay Artillery — 2 Captains & an Ensign of Infantry not joined Since appointed & 1 Captain Lieutenant Absent on Staff duty.
- 77th Regt Foot — 1 Lieutenant Colonel Absent Commanding Chittledroog & 1 Captain & 1 Ensign Absent on Staff Duty.
- Bombay Euro Regt — 1 Major & 1 Lieutenant Absent on Staff duty, 1 Captain on Field Service in Guzzarat, 1 Absent on Staff duty & on Leave to Bombay.
- 1st Battn 2nd Bn Regt — 1 Captain 1 Captain Lieutenant & 2 Lieutenants Sick Absent at Bombay, & Captain commanding the Invalids at Mahim.
- 2nd Do 2nd Do Do — 1 Captain Absent on Staff Duty & 1 on Leave to Bombay. 2 Lieutenants at Sea for the benefit of their Health & 1 doing duty with the Artillery.
- 2nd Do 3rd Do Do — 1 Captain on leave to Bombay & One Lieutenant doing duty with the Pioneers.
- 1st Do 4th Do Do — 2 Captains Absent on Furlough & 1 on Staff Duty, and 1 Lieutenant doing duty with the Invalids at Sannah.
- 2nd Do 4th Do Do — 1 Lieutenant Colonel 1 Captain & 1 Lieutenant Absent on Staff Duty.
- 1st Do 8th Do Do — 1 Major Absent on Staff duty & 1 Ensign not joined since Appointed.
- 2nd Do 8th Do Do — 2 Captains not joined since Appointed.

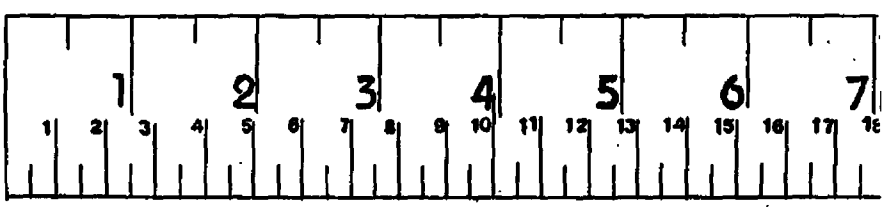
At the Cape of Good Hope.

- 1st Battn 12th Regt — 1 Captain Absent on Staff duty & 1 Lieutenant doing duty with the Pioneers.
- 2nd Do 15th Do — 1 Captain Absent on Sick Certificate
- 2nd Do 19th Do — 1 Major Absent on Staff Duty.

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1015.



Either the order against the employment of catamarans but at the particular stations must be rigorously executed, or the Spirit of fostering the catamarans, now in use at those stations will be rendered ungatory; because the whole Coast abounds with people who gain a livelihood by fishing, & because the materials for forming & Catamarans are simple & always ready

2 If the order is vigorously executed many of those whose livelihood is depended of them livelihood, and many who cultivate the produce of their labour, will suffer inconvenience

3 The alarm which the rigorous execution of such an order would excite, is a matter for distant consideration. —

4 Independent of the establishment for preserving a ready communication" there must be a large establishment of steamers upon the employment of catamarans

5 Any armament destined to land on this Coast can never expect to find at any place a sufficient number of boats for this purpose if catamarans will answer for the service, rafts can always be made on board their ships

6 But it does not follow that because every catamaran should be secured, the enemy would be prevented from landing, for there are many places on the Coast

at which the common
ship boats may land
at almost any period
of the year, and at
many period of the
year these boats may
land at almost any
part of the coast. The
distances even at
Madras are frequent.

7. The Establishment proposed
could hardly be dispensed
for less than 750 pay.
pensation, and of the
foregoing observations
it appears, that only about
one tope would be dispensed
the communication of any
landing actually effected.
Now — No disembarkation
could take place but
in the neighbourhood of
some town or port already
established, from whence
the intelligence would
be transmitted with

equal celerity by the
common appeal

8 Suppose an invasion
in prosecution of the
enemy's republic of the ap-
proaches by sea of the enemy
on the Coast, are enabled
to march a body of
troops (i.e. if we had them
to march) to the point
before the disembarka-
tion could actually
have been effected

9 Would the right to
raise bodies of troops
not be extensive a
case of Coast upon
any alarm to be given
by the principal &
another class of persons
who would be employed

on this duty?

10 If it is impossible to prevent the landing of a body of troops on the open Coast, then it would be right not to harass the troops by marching them until actual intelligence of the disembarkation shall have been received, it remains to consider what should be done after the first knowledge of such a fact

11 At present it is utterly impossible to collect a sufficient force (independently of that already employed in the war) for the

purpose of opposing such a body of the Enemy armed thereby it safe to land: and only means therefore of annoyance either our march is to impede the march & endanger the supplies & forage of the enemy. This can be best accomplished by the native Cavalry & a small body of native infantry and body of native artillery unincumbered with guns, tents or heavy baggage of any sort.

12 There is no cavalry in the Carnatic but the body guard &

Montgomery's troops. I should therefore recommend that Capt. Grant should be instructed reading with the Chiefs of the Body Guard, & a detail of Native Infantry as above described to move out upon such an enemy on a favourable warning. — If his gallopers could be efficiently equipped, they might be extremely useful.

13 The chiefs of the Body Guard being at Madras, might without delay be ordered to serve in any direction

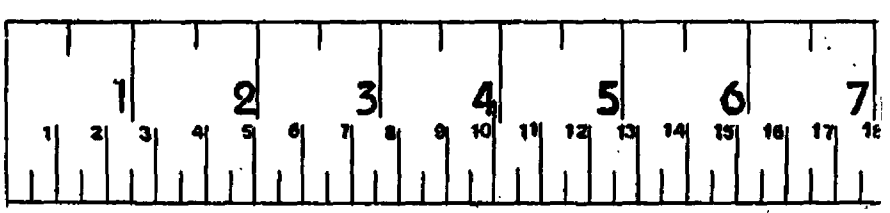
the Gov. Sir. may determine upon the receipt of intelligence, but to prevent any delay in the event of a disembarkation in the Southern provinces Colonel Brown might be furnished with provisional orders for the employment of Huntingdon's Corps in a similar manner.

(103)
Remarks on the Instructions of Sept. 23. 1780 to Lieut. Colonel Brown

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1630.



A Man may reason Right upon a wrong Principle, The following thoughts are in consequence of conviction, that the Sultan is in Conjunction with the Dutch, & tho' he may not Declare openly for them unless they were to gain any considerable advantage, yet that he will give them Openly Countenance, & Privately assist them appears to me not to bear a Doubt — a 2d Principle I lay down with a moral certainty is, That the Force the Dutch have now Sent into the Ganges, is their Re plus ultra as it is not to be imagined that Batavia will at such a Juncture part with any More of Her Strength — My 3. Principle — That our own Re-inforcement can not be far distant, & yet a Possibility of our not having a Man before December is well advanced. — On our present Plan the dispatch of our Ships is impeded, & the trade of the Settlements at the most critical time of the year totally at a Stand, & should We in our present Situation with the Government & present Force, come to blows with the Dutch, We Shall not be able I Judge, to give them any compleat or Decisive Stroke — all the foregoing circumstances taken into the Scale, I am apt to think We Should not (as We Justly may when our own Force is collected, & We have but one Object to attend to, to Wit the Defence of our own Settlem.ts & Possessions from Hostility / rather Designs

despise & permit the Incursion of their paltry Troops at Chinsura than oppose them — to remain quiet under the Insult arrived when the Governor will have it in his Power to chastise effectually both the faithless Suba & his new Friends — This is was the Whole of my Meaning the other Negotiation I talked of Temporising, not so properly indeed with the Dutch, as with the Situation of our own affairs for this would not hinder the Governor in the mean time pursuing every System of Politicks he may Judge necessary to put in Motion to their Northern or Elsewhere —

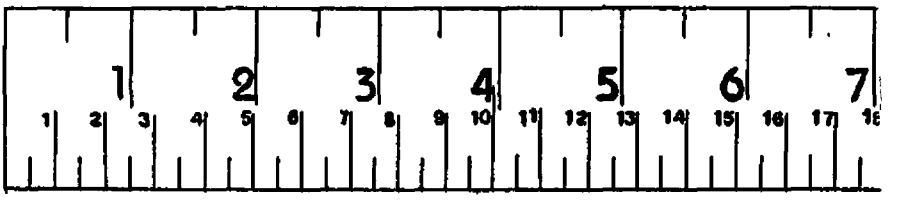
Clive

1630

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1653.



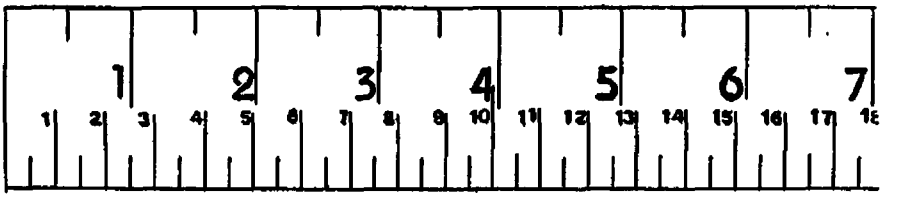
Every Thing goes on exceedingly well, I have just had my Audience of Leave, and shall set out to Night, shall carry Smith and with me (I believe) I shall see Meer Jaffier and carry with me all the Signum Sigillatum necessary. Mr. Watts removed to Cossimbuzar Tomorrow, and will I hope make a further March in two Days, after that I hope to see you in three Days from this

Coja Wazeed is gone and will wait on you, hear him in private and give particular Attention to all he says —

END

CLIVE PAPERS.

1656.



Neamuddeen Mr Watts Jemidar being sent with a Letter from Meer Cossim Beg to Jaffer Ally Cawn, the following is the Substance of a Conversation he had with Meer Jaffer Meerum his Son, & Cossim Ally Cawn,

Neamuddeen went to Meer Jaffers house where he was first introduced to Cossim Ally Cawn who went to Meer Jaffer when Cossim Ally Cawn & Meerum came out to him & Carried him into a private apartment Cossim Ally Cawn asked him what Forces the English had and what number of Cannon; he answered 12000 Men & 30 peices of Cannon he took him by the hand & Carried him to the Wall when Meer Jaffer joined them, & said that on the English Account their Family were surrounded to which Neamuddeen answered that the English neither wanted the Country or Subahship, upon your account they have done what much, Mr Jaffer said that God pleases that will be that he would take neither part but Stand neuter that if we are Strong to march forward that they are run away &. then they sent him to another place where there were two other people, when Meerum threatened him & asked him who sent him, he answered Mr Watts Meerum replied why will I side with these Infidels I will Cut off their heads. he then asked him what Cast he was of he said a Rajapoot & his name was Neamuddeen & he then ordered him out of his presence

END